

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *WBS*

DATE: October 6, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

My memorandum 9-8-60 sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), during the month of August, 1960. These funds have been received from the CPs of the Soviet Union and Red China. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds, together with the receipts and disbursements subsequent to 8-31-60.

SUMMARY

| | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|
| Total Rec'd from Soviets 9-58 to 9-30-60 | \$519,885 | |
| Total Rec'd from Red China 2-60 to 9-30-60 | 50,000 | |
| Grand Total Received to 9-30-60 | \$569,885 | |
| Total Disbursements 10-58 to 9-30-60 | 326,044 | |
| Balance of Fund 9-30-60 | | <u>\$243,841*</u> |

\$130,396 maintained by NY 694-S in safety deposit box, New York City (\$5,000 of this amount has been given to Lena Sherer to hold as a depository), and \$113,445 maintained by CG 5824-S* in safety deposit box, Chicago, Illinois, (\$10,000 of this amount has been given to Jack Kling to hold as a depository).

DETAILS

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Total Rec'd from Soviets 9-58 to 8-31-60 | \$459,885 | |
| Total Rec'd from Red China 2-60 to 8-31-60 | 50,000 | |
| Grand Total Received to 8-31-60 | \$509,885 | |
| Total Disbursements 10-58 to 8-31-60 | 310,919 | |
| Balance of Fund 8-31-60 | | \$198,966 |

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:kmo

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REC-30

EX 109

100-428091-998

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ENC.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Receipts 9-1-60 to 9-30-60

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| 9-7-60 - from Soviets <i>Barkovsky</i> | \$50,000** | |
| 9-12-60 - from Soviets <i>Mascolo</i> | <u>10,000***</u> | 60,000 |
| | | <u>\$258,966</u> |

**From Vladimir Barkovsky, Counsel, Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, delivered to CG 5824-S* in New York City.

***From Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, delivered by Elizabeth Mascolo, Courier, Canadian CP, to NY 694-S*, New York City.

Disbursements 9-1-60 to 9-30-60

| | | |
|---|--------|-----------------|
| 9-12 - Elizabeth Mascolo; travel expenses in connection with transfer of funds | \$125 | |
| 9-13 - Morris Childs; travel expenses for trip to Russia | 600 | |
| 9-15 - Isadore Wofsy; for loan to Prompt Press | 2,000 | b6 b7C |
| 9-19 - Isadore Wofsy; for use of National CP Office | 10,000 | |
| 9-26 - ; for purchase of automobile for Gus Hall | 2,400 | <u>\$15,125</u> |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Balance of Fund 9-30-60 | <u><u>\$243,841</u></u> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is being submitted for your information and an up-to-date accounting of these Solo funds will be brought to your attention each month.

7 Ruc
jsm/s
gsl
Q
✓
220 SRE
10/7

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 9/2/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* on 8/26/60, made available to SA JOHN E. KEATING for photostating, a copy of the following items which were obtained during attendance at the 8th National Assembly of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), the CP of Cuba. All items are in the Spanish language.

1) A one page leaflet captioned "Juramento Ante la Revolucion y Ante la Patria". This leaflet reflects that it was issued by the Confederation of Trade Unions of Cuba (CTC).

2) A flyer announcing the festival at the Havana Riveria on August 21, 1960.

3) A folder with the following statement by FIDEL CASTRO as the caption: "No Solo Son Traidores A Cristo Sino A Su Patria". The folder contains an article by BLAS ROCA, General Secretary of the PSP entitled "Religion y Revolucion".

One photostat copy of each of these three items is enclosed herewith to the Bureau, the Chicago copy is located in Chicago file 134-46 Sub B-1A(82-84).

② - Bureau (Encls.3) (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(3)

REC-19

62 OCT 14 1960

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

NOT ONLY ARE THEY TRAITORS AGAINST CHRIST, BUT ALSO AGAINST THEIR COUNTRY.

By FIDEL CASTRO

"Divide and conquer." These are the tactics which those whose goal is to stop the development of society have always used. These are the tactics which the imperialists from the North, the reactionaries, the large landowners and all those who live or have lived on the poverty of other people are using today. They are pitting communists against Catholics in an effort to pit Revolution against religion. High-ranking clergymen of the church's hierarchy are co-operating to this end.

They have waved a danger flag every time the emancipation of our country has taken a step forward. They have waved a cheering banner every time imperialism has launched one of its aggressions. Now, they are using the pulpit of the church to spew their venom from.

The people and the Catholics themselves are protesting against this desecration.

How can the Church honor God and accept blood money stolen from the people? How can the Church take into its fold the money hoarders who are laden with vice and turpitude?

These are the contradictions which ^{the} leaders of the reaction cannot explain off.

Why does a "religious" United States take away our sugar quota from us to plunge us into hunger and poverty and why do the "nonreligious" Soviet Union and People's China buy our sugar in an effort to help us and to spare us unemployment and starvation?

cc: 64-47544
(SUPP 7 Religion)
Jm

109-539

ENCLOSURE 100-428091-999

Probably, the "religious" Mr. EISENHOWER is consulting the Bible and offering a prayer to God while planning a military invasion of Cuba which can only bring death to thousands and thousands of Americans and Cubans. The "religious" Mr. EISENHOWER is ready to shed the blood of all these human beings to protect the exploiting interests of a few millionaires who live in the lap of a luxury which is an insult to the poverty of the world.

By contrast, the materialist, the atheist, the communist Mr. KHRUSCHEV said: "Stop, you, United States, stop! Do not meddle with Cuba. Do not bring death and destruction upon Cuba. Cuba may be small, but the Soviet Union is big and is willing and ready to defend Cuba. The Soviet Union will not tolerate such an outrage."

Who is better, Cuban Catholics? On whose side are you? On the religious Mr. EISENHOWER's side, who threatens to destroy the lives of so many human beings, or on the materialist Mr. KHRUSCHEV's side, whose warning is designed to protect the lives of all these human beings?

The Church is an institution whose concern is religion.

Its objectives are the souls of the people and the heaven above.

Its activity must not be political. It must be religious.

Its utterances must be prayers, not counter-revolutionary harangues.

We did not do the Revolution to fight against the Church. The Revolution was done to fight the large landowners and crime. The domain of the Revolution is this world. The problems of the Revolution are the problems of the material life of the people. The people know that the Revolution has always respected the Church. The people know that the Revolution has never

indulged in the slightest provocation against the Church. The people, who are intelligent, mature and aware, know that the conduct of the Revolutionary Government has always been irreproachable in spite of the provocations coming from these latter-day "Whitened Sepulchers," as Christ himself called them.

The people know the murders that have been committed in this country of ours. The people know that it was imperialism that armed the murderers' hands. The people know that FRANCO put to death 1 million Spaniards after the war and the people know that the Fascist portion of the clergy bestowed the Lord's blessing upon these murders and upon FRANCO.

The traitors who try to "divide and conquer" the Revolution are out of their minds. They are traitors against Christ and against their country.

The Revolution marches on. The tricks and lies of these Scribes and Pharisees shall not prevail against the Revolution. Christ, who rose against the Roman Empire, was crucified, but his crucifixion did not stop the Caesars, the Scribes and the Pharisees from coming to an ignominious end.

RELIGION AND REVOLUTION
By BLAS ROCA

Among other things, the counterrevolutionary efforts to stop the Revolution are marked by an attempt to use the Catholic Church, the Catholic Colleges and other Catholic Institutions against the Revolution. As is known, of late, the "Protestant" imperialists of the North have sought an alliance with the international institution of Catholicism to make use of it in the pursuit of their goals. Cardinal SPELLMAN, an imperialist of the first water, an anti-Soviet and a warmonger, launched an attack against Cuba and the liberation movements of Latin America during the Eucharistic Congress that was held in Munich, West Germany.

Young Senator KENNEDY, a Catholic, is seeking the presidency of the United States as the favorite candidate of the imperialist circles for the purpose of facilitating the coordination of the reactionary forces with Catholicism in the United States.

It is necessary to keep all these things in mind in order to understand the anti-Revolution attitude and activities of certain Church authorities.

Another factor to be taken into account is represented by the close ties between the Church and the tyrants, the owners of huge land properties, the exploiters of the people and all those who are rich. This is particularly true of the members of the clergy who came from Spain; they are Fascist FRANCO followers and the favorite allies of the United States.

The churches are becoming the meeting places of the counterrevolutionaries. Monsignor LUIS CENTOZ, the papal nuncio, is the spokesman and diplomatic representative of the counterrevolutionaries. The pulpits are becoming soap boxes from which to harangue the populace.

This is not the doing of the Catholic believers. This is the doing of a corrupt clergy working the will of the imperialist warmongers.

The Revolution has repeatedly demonstrated that it does not wish to attack or harm the Catholic religion. As a matter of fact, it does not wish to attack or harm any other religion. We, communists, have stated and continue to state that we respect the rights of all Catholic believers and of the believers of any other religion. We respect their Churches, we respect their images, we respect their rites and all their religious activities.

Why cannot Catholics and communists work together, united in combating poverty, disease, illiteracy, vice, etc.?

Did not Catholics and communists fight side by side in the mountains and in the plains to vanquish the tyranny which was torturing communists and Catholics alike?

We, communists, are materialists and atheists. However, this is our philosophical viewpoint. We firmly believe that matter comes first and spirit comes second. Spirit derives from matter. We believe that the Universe was created by no one, but came into being as a result of natural laws which govern matter. We believe that where there are social problems, the economic and social regime which rules the country is responsible for those problems and that it is up to the people to solve those problems with their intelligence. We believe that morals are a product of society and that, as such, morals change with the changing of society. We believe that morals are being used to justify the ruling regime, to make it possible for it to continue its oppressive action, as is the case when people are told that they should be good and resign to poverty, exploitation and injustice.

These are our materialist and atheist convictions. In no way do they ignore the spiritual problems. They are instrumental in seeing them in their true light.

Can the Catholics respect our convictions in the same way as we respect their religious convictions?

Can the Catholics sincerely co-operate with the communists in the things in which both Catholics and communist believe, which Catholics and communists want and which Catholics and communists deserve?

Yes. Life shows that they can. Life shows that the only forces which oppose such a coöperation are the imperialists, the counterrevolutionaries and the cavemen.

Are the henchmen, the imperialists, the large land owners, the parasites of society, the BATISTAs, etc. Catholics? Do they believe in God?

Are they Catholic because they pay for the masses, for the weddings, for the baptisms, etc.? Are they Catholic because they go to church and give, as alms, a small fraction of what they have stolen and accumulated through the misery, poverty, suffering and tribulations of the farmers and peasants?

JURAMENTO

ANTE la REVOLUCION y ANTE la PATRIA

Teniendo en cuenta las agresiones criminales que los imperialistas yanquis han promovido contra Cuba y contra nuestra Revolución,

Teniendo en cuenta las conspiraciones y provocaciones de los contrarrevolucionarios, de los traidores y desertores, de los esbirros y fariseos, de los aventureros mercenarios y confusionistas que actúan como serviles lacayos de los Estados Unidos imperialistas,

Teniendo en cuenta que en la próxima reunión de la OEA, servidora del sistema semicolonial que Estados Unidos impone a Latinoamérica se pretenderá condenar la defensa que de Cuba hizo la Unión Soviética ante la amenaza de intervención militar yanqui y, al mismo tiempo, condenar a Cuba en el nombre de una solidaridad continental y un sistema interamericano que solamente sirve para justificar el sometimiento y la subordinación de América Latina a Estados Unidos,

Teniendo en cuenta que con el fin de derrocar a la Revolución Cubana y restablecer el viejo régimen semicolonial de humillación nacional, de miseria, de ladrones y torturadores, se planea el bloqueo económico de Cuba y la agresión armada en una u otra forma, para rendirnos por el hambre y la muerte,

Teniendo en cuenta que los imperialistas norteamericanos y sus lacayos contrarrevolucionarios y traidores, platistas y vendidos, están dispuestos a recurrir a todos los medios, por sucios, criminales y odiosos que sean para combatir al Gobierno Revolucionario y a su jefe y dirigente Fidel Castro,

Nosotros, obreros, campesinos y hombres y mujeres del pueblo, conscientes de nuestro deber y nuestra responsabilidad en esta hora gloriosa de la patria, conscientes de lo que significa la Revolución y su pueblo, para América Latina y para el mundo, animados por la combativa y fraternal solidaridad que nos dan los pueblos hermanos de Latinoamérica, los países afroasiáticos, los países socialistas con la Unión Soviética y China en primer término, y los trabajadores, los pueblos y los partidarios de la paz en todo el mundo y seguros de que VENCEREMOS

JURAMOS

Defender por todos los medios con nuestro esfuerzo y nuestro sacrificio decidido, con nuestra sangre y con nuestra vida, a la Revolución que hace nuestra a la Patria, que hace nuestra a la tierra, que hace nuestra a la libertad, que hace nuestro el derecho a decidir nuestro destino y a luchar por el progreso, el bienestar derivado del trabajo propio, la felicidad y la paz.

JURAMOS

Unimos aún más fuertemente obreros y campesinos para cumplir las tareas de la reforma agraria que acabó con el latifundismo semifeudal y puso la tierra en manos de quienes la trabajan individualmente o en forma cooperativa.

JURAMOS

Ingresar en las milicias obreras y campesinas, aprender el manejo de las armas, guardar las armas con responsabilidad para evitar accidentes, fortalecernos en el ejercicio y en la marcha, observar la disciplina y estar preparados para combatir a sangre y fuego, con todo coraje, a cualquier agresor que invada nuestro país, sea bajo la bandera de la OEA, de la intervención di-

recta o de la contrarrevolución o a cualquiera que conspire o se levante contra la Revolución y contra el Gobierno Revolucionario.

JURAMOS

Elevar nuestra vigilancia revolucionaria en el trabajo, en el barrio, en la calle, para descubrir a los conspiradores contrarrevolucionarios, a los saboteadores, a los propagandistas del imperialismo y la contrarrevolución para silenciarlos con nuestra réplica o entregarlos a las autoridades revolucionarias.

JURAMOS

Rechazar las maniobras imperialistas, las condenaciones de la OEA en el nombre de un mentido sistema interamericano y una hipócrita solidaridad continental y levantar aún más a la solidaridad con Latinoamérica.

JURAMOS

Agradecer a cuantos nos ayudan a defender a Cuba y a la Revolución Cubana con su solidaridad, como los pueblos latinoamericanos, los países afroasiáticos, la Unión Soviética, China, Checoslovaquia, la República Democrática Alemana y demás países socialistas.

JURAMOS

Defender y mantener la nacionalización de la Electricidad, de los Teléfonos, de las Refinerías de petróleo y de los 36 centrales azucareros que hasta ayer estaban en manos de los imperialistas, pues esa nacionalización es el acto de la independencia económica y total de Cuba para hoy y para siempre.

JURAMOS

Esforzarnos por producir más y mejor, evitar el ausentismo, las filtraciones en las recaudaciones, la indisciplina, los egoísmos, la estrechez de mira y el olvido de los deberes revolucionarios, con todo lo cual haremos que la Revolución avance y que se frustren las esperanzas que los imperialistas ponen en el bloqueo económico.

JURAMOS

Lealtad perenne a la gran causa y a las tareas de la defensa y el avance de la Revolución Cubana.

JURAMOS

Apoyar con todas nuestras fuerzas y defender hasta la última gota de nuestra sangre al Gobierno Revolucionario bajo la dirección de su gran líder Fidel Castro.

JURAMOS

Fortalecer la unidad de nuestros sindicatos, nuestras federaciones y nuestra CTC.

JURAMOS

Prestar solidaridad a los pueblos y a los trabajadores del mundo.

JURAMOS

Mantenernos firmes por "CUBA, SI; YANQUIS, NO", con la consigna de PATRIA o MUERTE, seguros de que

VENCEREMOS!

Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba
(Revolucionaria)

A BAILAR!! con los Obreros del RIVIERA.

CELEBRANDO LA NACIONALIZACION DE LAS
EMPRESAS YANKEES

EL DOMINGO 21 DE AGOSTO DE 9 P.M. A 4 A.M.

EN SU FESTIVAL

HABANA RIVIERA DICE:

AHORA SI SOMOS FELICES



AMENIZARAN Orquestas FELIX GUERRERO CASINO

DE LA PLAYA COSMOPOLITA Trio SERVANDO

DIAZ Quinteto LARRY GODOY

ADMISION: \$1.00

Damas por Invitacion

Traje Informal



Havana Riviera

MALECON 520 PASEO VEDADO
HABANA, CUBA



RELIGION Y REVOLUCION

POR BLAS ROCA

La destrucción de los templos de la revolución y de la contrarrevolución y la mayor y más abierta agresión del imperialismo yanqui contra la Revolución Cubana, se refleja, entre otras cosas, en los renovados esfuerzos por utilizar a la Iglesia católica y a los Colegios y otras instituciones católicas contra la Revolución. Como se sabe, últimamente, los imperialistas norteamericanos, "tan preocupados", han buscado más y más alianza a la institución internacional del catolicismo para ponerlo a su servicio. Incluso, han hecho grandes esfuerzos por poner al Cardenal Spellman, imperialista reaccionario, guerrillero, anticomunista y anticomunista desafiado, en el control del Vaticano. Consecuente con su actitud, este Cardenal Spellman lanzó un ataque contra Cuba y el movimiento liberador de América Latina en el Congreso Eucarístico internacional que acaba de celebrarse en Múnich, Alemania Occidental. La postulación de Kennedy, católico, para la Presidencia de los Estados Unidos, que parece ser el candidato favorito de los círculos imperialistas dominantes, busca, desde luego, entre otros propósitos, el de fortalecer la coordinación católico-estadounidense. Esto es preciso señalarlo en cuenta para comprender la actitud y la actividad contra la revolución que adoptan y desarrollan ciertas autoridades eclesásticas.

Otra cuestión que hay que tener en cuenta, es la estrecha relación que con la tiranía, con los reaccionarios a su servicio, con los latifundistas y los grandes explotadores, tenían establecido la alta jerarquía eclesástica y los elementos del clero provenientes de España y afiliados a la política fascista y criminal del franquismo, ahora aliados favoritos de los Estados Unidos imperialistas.

Teniendo esto en cuenta, no es de extrañar que una serie de esfuerzos quieran convertir las Iglesias católicas en centros de reunión de los contrarrevolucionarios, sean al servicio papal, monseñor Luis Centeno, como vocero y representante diplomático de la contrarrevolución, convirtiendo al papado en tribuna política y transitoria de los siquilibrados y traidores, de los imperialistas norteamericanos y sus vasallos de aquí y de allí, quieran utilizar la Universalidad

católica norteamericana de Villanova y otros colegios católicos como talleres de fabricación y distribución de la propaganda contrarrevolucionaria, quieran usar a la JOC y otras instituciones de acción católica como centros de organización de las actividades de diversos enemigos de la revolución, quieran hacer de las pastorales pastos de los contrarrevolucionarios para ser leídos en las mismas.

Esta no es, desde luego, la obra de los católicos.

Los católicos del pueblo cubano están, en su mayoría, como sabemos, bien con la revolución cubana.

Es la obra de los reaccionarios, agentes del imperialismo yanqui y contrarrevolucionarios, afiliados o no al catolicismo, obispos y curas o seglares y feligreses, que pretenden poner a la Iglesia, a Cristo y a Dios al servicio de sus propios intereses, al servicio de los intereses de los latifundistas prófugos, de los ladrones a los que se confiscaron los bienes malhabidos, de los latifundistas nacionales y extranjeros que se quedaron sin latifundios, de las compañías imperialistas que perdieron la electricidad, los teléfonos y los centrales que se habían usurpado a Cuba, de los traidores nacionales al servicio de los Estados Unidos que quieren agredir a Cuba, como quieren agredir al mundo, en el nombre de una democracia de mentira, de una libertad que arrebató a los pueblos, de una religión que encubre, de un panamericanismo oculto y de un occidentalismo vacío de sentido, de realidad y de contenido.

En su acción, encubren a usar el catolicismo contra la revolución, ya contra la Iglesia misma y contra el catolicismo. Es una acción de los "mercaderes del templo", de los que mercean ser expulsados a latigazos, como recordó Fidel Castro en reciente comparecencia televisada.

Es a los católicos, yendo por su Iglesia, a los que corresponde, en primer término, oponerse a esas actividades y buscar los medios de ponerle fin, si no quieren que se continúe el templo, con el actual contrarrevolucionario, anticomunista y proimperialista.

El pretexto "partido" de unos católicos y fariseos, modelos para justificar su combate a la revolución cubana, es el anticomunismo.

Ellos tratan de demostrar que los católicos están en el deber de combatir al comunismo porque es "materialista y ateo", de combatir también a la Unión Soviética y apagar a los Estados Unidos por que la Unión Soviética es un Estado "materialista", mientras Estados Unidos "practica" la religión.

Nosotros hemos demostrado, una y otra vez, esos pretextos.

Nosotros hemos demostrado, una y otra vez, que la revolución no ataca al agnóstico, en forma alguna, ni a la religión católica ni a ninguna religión.

Nosotros hemos subrayado que los comunistas respetamos los derechos de los creyentes católicos y de los creyentes de cualquier religión, que respetamos sus templos, sus imágenes, sus ritos, sus cultos y todas sus actividades religiosas. Más todavía, nosotros hemos mantenido invariablemente el criterio de que los católicos y comunistas, a pesar de sus divergentes puntos de vista filosóficos, pueden y deben dar la mano y marchar unidos, en la realización de obras de bien para la humanidad y para el pueblo cubano, como es la defensa de la paz, el apoyo a la revolución, la protección de la soberanía, la dignidad y la integridad de la nación, la eliminación de la miseria, la inmoralidad, el analfabetismo y los vicios.

Por qué católicos y comunistas no podemos trabajar unidos, por eso.

No morieron en la Sierra y en el llano católicos y comunistas combatiendo a la misma tiranía que igual atormenta a comunistas que a católicos.

Los miembros imperialistas y latifundistas reaccionarios que quieren usar la religión contra la revolución, que quieren usar la religión para defender al latifundismo y sus boyeros, a la explotación y sus miserias, dicen que no colaboración es imposible porque los comunistas somos materialistas y ateos.

Los comunistas somos, ciertamente, de modo general, materialistas y ateos. Es el hombre pensante de esta filosofía. Creemos efectivamente que lo primero es la materia y que el espíritu es un derivado de la materia. Creemos que el universo no fue hecho por ningún ser supremo, sino que es el resultado de la evolución de la materia.

naturales, a las leyes que rigen la materia, creemos que los problemas sociales provienen del régimen económico-social, de la organización de la sociedad y de la actuación de los hombres y que los hombres mismos, con su acción y su inteligencia, pueden resolverlos, creemos que la moralidad es un producto de la sociedad, que se modifica con el desarrollo y el cambio de la sociedad, que algunos aspectos de ella se usan para justificar al régimen existente y para perpetuarlo de la acción de los oprimidos (como cuando se predica conformidad y resignación ante la miseria, la explotación y la injusticia) y otros sirven para el mantenimiento y protección de la sociedad, como cuando se predica contra los vicios y el desenfreno.

Esas son nuestras convicciones materialistas y ateas, que no llevan, de ninguna manera, a ignorar los problemas espirituales, sino a resolverlos en su justa relación.

Pueden respetar los católicos, como nosotros respetamos sus convicciones religiosas?

Pueden los católicos sinceros colaborar con los comunistas en sus cosas que católicos y comunistas creen, quieren y desean?

Si la vida muestra que sí, la vida muestra que a esto sólo se oponen los imperialistas, los contrarrevolucionarios y los reaccionarios.

Y no lo hacen por la religión. Lo hacen por sus intereses.

Los mismos que dicen eso encubren furtivamente que los católicos colaboran con los imperialistas, los latifundistas y los miserios, a pesar de todas sus miserias y crímenes. Y no sólo que colaboran, sino que los ayudan en su Iglesia y los ayudan como grandes eclesiásticos.

¿Cómo puede admitirse que un Ventura, un Cabrera, un San Blasco y un Barón sean católicos y creyentes de Dios?

¿Cómo puede admitirse que los latifundistas, los explotadores, los imperialistas, los reaccionarios, los latifundistas y los miserios sean católicos y creyentes de Dios?

¿Cómo puede admitirse que los latifundistas, los explotadores, los imperialistas, los reaccionarios, los latifundistas y los miserios sean católicos y creyentes de Dios?

[illegible]

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[illegible]

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU FROM CHICAGO

Photostat copy of following:

- 1) One page leaflet captioned "Juramento Ante la Revolucion y Ante la Patria.
- 2) Flyer announcing festival at Havana Riveria on 8/21/60.
- 3) Folder with statement of CASTRO as caption and article by BLAS ROCA.

Re: SOLO
IS-C

Bufile 100-428091
CG file 134-46 Sub B

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405)

9/29/60

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED BY
SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESP - R
(OO: New York)

As the Bureau and recipient offices are aware, CG 5824-S* made available on 9/7/60, a total of \$50,000, which was received from the Soviets for use in the CP, USA. Said \$50,000 consisted of \$10,000 in \$10 notes and \$40,000 in \$20 notes.

Additionally, a total of \$10,000 received from the Soviets for use in the CP, USA, was made available on 9/12/60. Said \$10,000 consisted of \$5,000 in \$20 notes and \$5,000 in \$10 notes.

A comparison of the serial numbers of the above notes against the serial numbers of notes issued to Soviet establishments in NY and WFO, Russian Funds - (Bu file 65-28939, NY file 65-6315), produced negative results.

A breakdown of the \$50,000 shipment reflected that a total of \$23,520 was issued by the San Francisco Federal Reserve District (SFPRD) followed by \$13,050, which was issued by the NY Federal Reserve District (NYFRD). The remaining monies were divided amongst the remaining 10 Federal Reserve Districts (FRDs).

The \$10,000 shipment reflected that \$7,370 of the total of \$10,000 was issued by the SFPRD. Above for information.

- 3 - Bureau (65-65405) (RM)
(1 - 100-428091)
- 1 - Chicago (134-46) (Sub. B) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (65-7842) (INFO) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-134637)
- 1 - New York (65-17696)

LM:jar
(7)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
183 OCT 3 1960

152 OCT 7 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405) Date: 9/27/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

SUBJECT: TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY
USED BY SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESP:R
(OO:NY)

Solo

el ReNYlet, 9/21/60, which set forth an analysis of \$50,000 received from the Soviets on 8/25/60, for use in the CP, USA.

On pages 13 and 14 of relet, an analysis was set forth on packet #161,380,001B-161,780,000B, which was shipped by the US Treasury, Washington, D.C. to San Francisco on 10/17/58.

In paragraphs 3, 4, 5 on page 13, and in paragraph 1 on page 14, inadvertently there was set forth information concerning 1000 note groups existing in said packets. Rather than 1000 note groups, it should have been set forth as 10,000 note groups. Recipient offices are requested to change the 1000 note groups set forth in the above paragraphs to read 10,000 note groups.

For recipient offices' information, it is noted that \$20.00 notes received in a subsequent \$50,000 shipment fitted into a portion of the missing 10,000 note groups as set forth on page 13 of relet.

- ③ - Bureau (65-65405) (RM)
(1 - 100-428091)
- 1 - Chicago (134-46-sub B) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (65-6696) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Portland (65-1920) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - San Francisco (65-5323) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Seattle (105-2102) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Salt Lake City (65-1291) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Washington Field (65-7842) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - NY (100-134637)
 - 1 - New York (65-17696)

LM:car
(12)

51 OCT 7 1960

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
198 SEP 30 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-65405-113

NY 65-17696

Said groups now filled in are : L10, 150

L61,390
L61,460
L61,470
L61,570

In order to determine if the analysis set forth in relet concerning the above-mentioned packet was accurate, a review was made of a 1950 series A packet number L10, 344,001B-L10,448,000B, which was shipped to San Francisco by the US Treasury Department on 10/16/56.

A review of this packet reflects that of a total of 104 1000 note groups contained in said packet, we have recovered one or more notes from 75 of the 1000 note groups.

It is interesting to note that of the first 52 1000 note groups contained in the latter packet, only six 1000 note groups have not been recorded in the index. The major portion of the 1000 note groups not filled in the latter packet were made up of the latter 1000 note groups of the entire packet. It is not known if any significance can be attached to the above observation.

Recipient offices are again requested to correct pages 13 and 14 of relet as set forth above to read 10,000 note groups rather than 1000 note groups.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/21/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

8010

SUBJECT: TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY
USED BY SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE
OPERATIONS
ESP-R
(OO: New York)

Re NY letter of 8/22/60, setting forth its analysis of money received from the Soviets for use of the CP, USA, and a CP, USA official.

On 8/25/60, NY 694-S* furnished an additional \$50,000 received from the Soviets for use of the CP, USA.

Set forth herewith is an analysis of mentioned \$50,000.

- 3 - Bureau (65-65405) (RM)
(1- 100-428091)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub.B) (Info) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (65-6696) (Info) (RM)
1 - Portland (65-1920) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (65-5323) (Info) (RM)
1 - Seattle (105-2102) (Info) (RM)
1 - Salt Lake City (65-1291) (Info) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (65-7842) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637)
1 - New York (65-17696)

LM: jr
(12)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 23 1960

52 SEP 28 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-65405-110

NY 65-17696

STATISTICAL BREAKDOWN BY NUMBER OF
NOTES, SERIES AND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT (FRD)

NY 65-17696

| <u>FRD</u> | <u>Series</u> | <u>Number of Notes</u> |
|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| San Francisco | 1934 | 22 |
| | 1934 A | 123 |
| | 1934 B | 19 |
| | 1934 C | 1 |
| | 1950 | 81 |
| | 1950 A | 734 |
| | 1950 B | 848 |
| | | <u>1,828</u> Total |

As the above chart indicates, the same persistent pattern continues to be followed in that the San Francisco FR District issues by far the major portion of all monies used by the Soviets for CP and espionage purposes.

Note should be taken of the fact that prior to the receipt of instant \$50,000, only a very negligible amount of 1950 B series notes had been recovered.

The US Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., commenced shipping 1950 B series notes to the 12th FR District in approximately June, 1958.

Of the total of 848 series 1950 B notes contained in instant \$50,000, 627 were issued by the San Francisco FRB, 176 by the Los Angeles FRB, 35 by the Seattle FRB, 9 by the Portland FRB and 1 by the Salt Lake FRB.

As can thus be seen, the recovered 1950 B series notes were issued primarily by the San Francisco FRB.

NY 65-17696

No attention was ~~centered~~ on the proportion of 1934, 1934 A, 1934 B, 1934 C, 1950, 1950 A series notes that were issued by the various branches in the 12th District.

Aside from San Francisco FR District, no pattern of serialization was noted in the remaining 11 FR Districts.

NY 65-17696

SEQUENCE OF 1950 B SERIES NOTES CONTAINED
IN THE \$50,000 WHICH EMANATED FROM THE
SAN FRANCISCO FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Inasmuch as a large portion of instant \$50,000 consisted of 1950 B series notes, which series is the latest issue, concentration has been centered in this section of the letter on an analysis of this series.

In order that recipient offices may get an idea of how the sequences run, hereafter set forth is the serial numbers of all notes thus far recovered from several packets of the 1950 B series.

It must be kept in mind that, with two exceptions, which are noted, all of the notes were recovered in instant \$50,000. As subsequent money is received many of the separations in serial sequence will be filled as is the case in 1950 and 1950 A series money.

An asterisk set before a serial number denotes that the note is in exact sequence to another.

NY 65-17696

ANALYSIS OF THE SERIALIZATION OF OTHER
PACKETS OF THE 1950 B SERIES NOTES
RECOVERED IN INSTANT \$50,000

NY 65-17696

L 61, 380, 001B - L 61, 780, 000B

SHIPPED BY U.S. TREASURY, WASHINGTON,
D.C., TO SAN FRANCISCO ON 10/17/58.

As can be noted, the above shipment totalled 8 million dollars in \$20.00 notes.

Thus far recovered from the above packet are 141 notes, all of which were contained in instant \$50,000.

Review of the 141 notes reflected that commencing with the 1,000 notes that exist between beginning serial number L 61, 380, 001B - L 61, 381, 00B, we have recovered one or more notes from each 1,000 note group with the exception of:

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| L 61, 390 | L 61, 558 |
| L 61, 420 | L 61, 560 |
| L 61, 450 | L 61, 570 |
| L 61, 460 | L 61, 610 |
| L 61, 470 | L 61, 620 |
| L 61, 540 | L 61, 630 |

In other words, we have recovered notes from 27 of the 39 1,000 note groups.

Undoubtedly, as past experience has shown, receipt of subsequently recovered money will reflect that the notes will fall into the serialization of the missing 1,000 note groups.

The above analysis is set forth as an example of one of the reasons why this office believes Soviet money is obtained by them on the West Coast and not in a foreign city such as Hong Kong.

NY 65-17696

It appears illogical to believe that notes from every 1,000 note group within the 8 million dollar packet would find its way to a foreign city within such a short period of time while, at the same time exhibiting an appearance of newness while falling into sequence.

Several examples of sequence in the above packet areas follows:

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| L 61495104B | L 61589911B |
| 105B | 9912B |
| 106B | |
| L 61499734B | L 61592085B |
| 735B | 2091B |
| 736B | |
| 737B | L 61593330B |
| 738B | 3331B |
| | |
| L 61519399B | L 61596544B |
| 400B | 6546B |
| | 6547B |
| | 6553B |
| L 61524915B | 6555B |
| 4923B | 6559B |
| | 6560B |
| L 61525185B | 6561B |
| 186B | 6562B |
| | 6563B |
| L 61525253B | |
| 254B | L 61607218B |
| 255B | 220B |
| | |
| L 61527929B | 6241B |
| 931B | 6242B |

NY 65-17696

In addition to the above 28 notes that are in immediate sequence and the above 11 notes that are separated from one another by 8 or less serial numbers, the following was noted:

There were 18 notes separated from one another by less than 50 serial numbers. There were 14 notes separated from one another by less than 100 serial numbers. Thus, out of a total of 141 notes recovered from this packet 71 were separated from another by less than 100 serial numbers.

In perusing the serial numbers of other 1950B notes recovered in the \$50,000, the following sequences were noted:

L 56522663B
64B
65B
66B
67B

L 61596559B
60B
61B
62B
63B

L 61676241B
42B

L 62305843B
48B
50B
51B

NY 65-17696

L 62961349B
50B
51B:
52B
53B

In regard to the above serialized group, it is noted that the notes were in this order when received from the Soviets:

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| L 67685694B 95B | L 71352732B 33B 34B |
| L 67700315B 16B | L 71406732B 33B 34B 41B |
| L 67717066B 67B 69B 70B | L 74201111B 13B |
| L 69003453B 3463B | L 74203121B 22B |
| L 70511465B 71B 72B | L 74203533B 34B |
| | L 75080134B 35B |

Commencing with the next sub-title, observations will deal with the entire total of \$50,000.

NY 65-17696

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AND ORDER
OF ALL SERIES NOTES OF THE \$50,000

NY 65-17696

As received from the Soviets, the total of \$50,000 (2,500 \$20.00 notes) was grouped together in 25 100 note packages.

1. Observation was made that a total of 201 1934 series notes was contained in the \$50,000. Of the total of 201, 165 were of San Francisco FR District origin. Said 1934 series were grouped together in 3 100 note packages. All of the 165 San Francisco 1934 series notes were grouped together in 2 of the above 3 packages. Only 1 1934 series note was inter-mixed in the remaining 22 100 note packages that contained the 1950, 1950A, 1950B series notes.

@: Due to the newly made appearance of many of the notes (no crease marks, dirt, body oil, etc.) both agent and clerical personnel engaged in recording the serial numbers, gained the conviction that the referred to notes had never been passed from hand to hand on the public market. They had obviously been received as new money and subsequently stored. The majority of the money, however, was of a used nature.

Use of the word "stored" was made because of the following:

A number of notes of the 1934, 1950, and 1950A series not only had a newly made appearance, but also fell into exact sequenced order within the 100 note packages in which they were received.

Examples are as follows:

1934 A Series

L 94199169A
170A

L 99433556A
57A
58A

NY 65-17696

L 00009898B
9899B
9900B

L 01877025B
26B

L 05472366B
370B

L 05515176B
177B

1950 Series

L 24753438B
39B

L 65549602A
603A

This office finds it difficult to believe that notes issued from 5 to 15 years ago would remain in new condition and sequenced order unless stored.

In addition to the above notes which were reviewed in exact sequenced order, there were many others scattered thru the packages which, when placed in order, fell into sequence.

Several examples are as follows:

1934 A Series

L 08189528B
37B

L 06009496B
97B

L 01704035B
36B

NY 65-17696

1950 Series

L 60530624A
634A
665A

L 62275896A
97A

Observation was made of the manner in which notes of the same general sequence were located in the 100 note groups.

In one group the following sequence occurred in the order following.

1950 B Series

L 67685670B
One note was placed between, after which the following note appeared.

L 67682989B
Eleven notes were placed between, after which the following note appeared.

L 67682507B
One note was placed between, after which the following note appeared.

L 67682050B

Attention is directed to the descending continuous sequence in which they appeared.

Other examples are as follows:

NY 65-17696

L 61679351B
2 between
L 61679260B
4 between
L 61679168B
3 between
L 61678813B
4 between
L 61676775B
3 between
L 61676680B
9 between
L 61676242B
L 61676241B

L 71406732B
33B
3 between
L 71406734B
L 71406741B

L 74203597B
3596B
3595B
1 between
3580B
3579B
3625B

Due to the above method of sequence, the impression could be arrived at that the Soviets have large stacks of sequenced notes in their possession.

Prior to using them, they try to mix them up, not by shuffling them like a deck of cards but simply by inserting other notes in between.

The above impression may be of a temporary nature, however, for prior to this time observation of this nature was not made. Further recoveries will be scrutinized along this line.

NY 65-17696

RESULTS OF INSERTION OF ENTIRE
\$50,000 INTO THE INDEX

NY 65-17696

When the entire \$50,000 was inserted into the index numerous near sequences were created.

In the chart following, serial numbers of notes recovered in the \$50,000 are designated by an asterisk.

Serial numbers of notes recovered in prior CP operations are designated by the initials C.P.

Serial numbers of notes recovered in Soviet Espionage operations are designated by the letter S. followed by the initials of the city in which the note was recovered.

1934 Series

L 94434800A CP
527A *

L 99308859A S-N.Y.
8724A *
0956A S-N.Y.

1934A Series

L 70204457A S-WFO
3637A *
2883A CP

L 84509383A S-N.Y.
8531A *

L 84727515A S-N.Y.
5223A *
3029A S-N.Y.

L 97012917A *
717A CP

NY 65-17696

L 19985459B CP
484B *
605B *

L 20508023B *
016B CP

L 27304900B *
885B S - NY

L 37166447B *
443B S-NY

L 52273622B *
3664B S-NY
4516B *
4932B S-NY
6949B *

1950 B Series

L 56522663B *
607B S-NY

L 65664658B S-WFO
4810B *
6229B S-WFO
7138B *

Within the near future, this office will set forth by separate communication, its comments concerning recent developments in San Francisco.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 9/28/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub F)

SUBJECT:

SOLO
IS-C

ReBulet, 5/4/60, instructing that details concerning disbursements of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau by the 5th of the month following the month being reported.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S*
as of September 1, 1960 \$114,045.00

Additions

None

Disbursements

To MORRIS CHILDS on September 13,
1960 to be used for a trip to
Russia 600.00

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S*
as of September 30, 1960 113,445.00 *

* On September 13, 1960, CG 5824-S* gave JACK KLING an additional sum of \$4,000 for safekeeping. The total in the possession of JACK KLING for safekeeping is now \$10,000.

100 1V434
② - Bureau (RM)(AM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(3)

REC-16

100-428091-1000

10-11

SEP 29 1960

57 OCT 14 1960

Memo Disbursement of Funds
10-6-60
777, Lms

INT. SEC.

1 - Fox

SAC, Chicago (~134-46 Sub F)

October 10, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)-1001

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 9-28-60, no copy furnished New York and New York letter 10-4-60, copy furnished Chicago, concerning current accounting of SOLO funds in possession of CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S*.

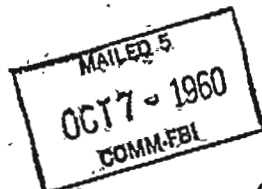
Chicago Office includes in its monthly balance the sum of money being retained by Jack Kling as a depository. New York Office does not include in its monthly balance the sum being retained by Lena Sherer as a depository. So that we may be consistent in this matter, the Bureau feels that money presently being held by persons other than our informants should not be considered part of available SOLO funds in possession of our informants. Our informants have apparently lost control of the money now in possession of depositories. Chicago, therefore, in its next accounting letter should deduct from its balance of SOLO funds the sum of \$10,000 presently being held by Kling.

Of course, records should be maintained by your office so that you are in a position to know at all times where funds of the Party can be located.

1 - New York (100-134637 Sub A)

FFF:llc
(5)

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. Felt | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |



Mail Room

FOX 43

50 OCT 14 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE:

10/4/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Records of the New York Office reflect that as of 10/4/60; transactions in the SOLO account reported by NY 694-S since the date of the last accounting have been as follows:

Credit

| | |
|--|------------------|
| On hand 8/31/60 | \$79,921.00 |
| Received from foreign source (Soviet) 9/7/60 | 50,000.00 |
| Received from foreign source (Soviet) 9/12/60 | <u>10,000.00</u> |
| Total | \$139,921.00 |

Debit

| | |
|---|-----------|
| To ELIZABETH MASCOLO for expenses incidental to transferring Soviet funds to NYC from Ottawa, Canada 9/12/60 | \$ 125.00 |
| To ISADORE WOFSY for loan to Prompt Press 9/15/60 | 2,000.00 |
| To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CP National Office 9/19/60 | 10,000.00 |

100-134637
2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub E) (SOLO FUNDS) (INFO) (RM)
1-New York 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-New York 100-128861 (CPUSA FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS) (415)
1-New York 100-134637-Sub A (41)

ACB:ume
(6)

REC-16

100-428091-1001

IS 661 8 100

EX-122

NY 100-134637-Sub A

b6
b7C

To [redacted] of Chicago CP for purchase of
Mercury automobile (1960) for GUS HALL
9/26/60

\$ 2,400.00

To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CP National Office
10/3/60

5,000.00

Total

\$ 19,525.00

Balance

10/4/60

\$120,396.00

*this will
be deducted
in next month's
circulation
3*

F B I

Date: 10/10/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-Cb6
b7c

On 10/10/60, NY 694-S* made available to SA [redacted] \$4,500.00 in \$10 bills which ELIZABETH MASCOLO had delivered to him on 10/9/60. This money had been delivered to TIM BUCK, head of the Canadian CP, for transmittal to the CPUSA, by the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, Canada.

The serial numbers on these bills will be compared with lists of currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D. C., and the Bureau will be notified of any positive identification of said bills.

REC-77

100-428091-1002

2 OCT 11 1960

- 100 destroyed
100-134637
3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (RM)
1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 Sub A) (SOLO FUNDS) (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:mm1
(8)

EX-108

50 OCT 17 1960

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 10/3/60

REC-6
EX-118Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-6

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) (41)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED WITH RESPECT TO DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION HEREIN, INASMUCH AS SAID INFORMATION, BY ITS NATURE, TENDS TO IDENTIFY NY 694-S*, A VALUABLE INFORMANT, AS THE SOURCE THEREOF. UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS VERIFIED BY OTHER SOURCES, IT SHOULD NOT BE INCORPORATED--EVEN IN PARAPHRASED FORM--IN THE INVESTIGATIVE SECTION OF A REPORT.

On 10/3/60, NY 694-S* advised SA [] that on date, he received a letter from CG 5824-S* dated September 27th at Prague, Czechoslovakia. The letter was addressed to informant under the code name JAMES CARTER and was signed by CG 5824-S* as JOSEPH CARTER.

b6
b7c

The contents of the said letter are as follows:

3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
 1 - NY 134-91 (INV) (415)
 1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:msb (415)
 (7)

OCT 4 1960

Approved: 99

63 OCT 25 1960

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

NY 100-134637

"Dear James,

"Even a tourist runs into fog and I am thus delayed somewhat. But I ran into some old friends and that always helps. I am asking one of them to mail this to you. Give regards to BROADMAN and he can convey the following:

"1) To the fur dealer, tell him that all the latest about the friend of J. LOVESTONE, etc., has been given to the firm concerned--where I lost my laundry.

"2) That the information about the doctor friend of his also, but he should continue as we talked to give further details. ABE also received his regards.

"For PHIL--although I did not get the details regarding paper for cigar trade--let him know through BROADMAN and him directly if your wish that highest source in that place know about our attitude now--I took it up. Therefore promise of no trade paper without some consultation on nature, etc.

"A travelling salesman always runs into buddies. So I ran into the chief cigar salesman and another one going the other way.

"If you write to grandpa, tell him I spent time with his family and they are O.K. and hope to see him one of these days. They are really O.K. He, HARRY, especially is a good watch dog. She is a bit in the air but O.K.

"By the way, your friend who loaned you his last \$10 did not come back to renew his contract. All his other relatives moved out too, and therefore didn't know what they are going to do in particular. Doubt is coming back.

"Tell BROADMAN from all indications right now, I was still in Providence, before I left for abroad, things did not look good. The Peoria branch has not improved its business either--IT IS GETTING WORSE.

NY 100-134637

"Nothing else right now. I am sorry I did not take more winter stuff. This has been a cold summer and now a cold fall in Europe. I wear a sweater and coat constantly. I just remember I forgot my earlaps and galoshes. If I should go south instead of the Scandinavian countries. I won't need the stuff.

"Regarding Peoria, their main newspaper carried a six-line ad on the big sale that received national publicity and full page ads everywhere else. So you can see that the local managers there do not care about contracts, agreements, personalities, business, etc.--in New York, of course, as you will recall, the pages of ads brought business. Peoria is now circulating a mail order inner circular letter. Will see it one of these days and will try to give you opinion.

"Supposed to be on a vacation and localized trip. I should forget all about this, but I thought you should know. I hope you are well and business is fine.

"My regards,

"Joseph

"P.S. Some of your mail beat me. Keep it up. This time someone will have to explain Milwaukee monkey business.

As I write you, I have been delayed in Providence before leaving."

NY 694-S* advised that he is not familiar with some of the matters referred to in the above letter, particularly those mentioned in paragraphs two, three and four. He will transmit the information in this letter to GUS HALL and anticipates that HALL will be able to advise him with respect to the specific meaning of the aforesaid paragraphs.

NY 100-134637

The words "fur dealer" in paragraph two refer to IRVING POTASH, CP, USA functionary. The informant believes that the words "firm concerned" refer to the Cuban CP, inasmuch as when CG 5824-S* was recently in Havana, he lost some laundry there. He does not know the identity of "the friend of J. LOVESTONE."

Informant believes that in paragraph two, the words "doctor friend" may refer to ESCALANTE, a top functionary of the Cuban CP. The name "ABE" informant believes to refer to ABE CHAPMAN, also known as JOHN ARNOLD and currently known as JOHN CPAKA. CHAPMAN, formerly associated with the "Freiheit" but currently employed in Czechoslovakia as a correspondent, is a citizen of Czechoslovakia and is presently known as JOHN CPAKA.

In paragraph four, "PHIL" refers to PHIL BART and BROADMAN refers to GUS HALL. Informant believes that this paragraph may have reference to a newspaper to be set up possibly in Cuba or Puerto Rico. He considers the word "cigar trade" to refer to either of those places.

In paragraph five, informant believes that the words "chief cigar salesman" refer possibly to BLAS ROCA, secretary of the Cuban CP.

In paragraph six, the word "grandpa" refers to TIM BUCK, Canadian CP leader, and the words "his family" refer to GURULNICK, Canadian CP representative to the "World Marxist Review," and the latter's wife, ANN BULLER, member of the National Committee in the Canadian CP. The words "watch dog" in this paragraph signify that GURULNICK is taking excellent care of the Canadian CP's interest in Prague.

In paragraph seven, the reference is to CHAU YI MIN, Chinese CP representative to the "World Marxist Review," whom both CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* have contacted in Prague. The

CHAO
Chau Yi Min
NY 694-S*

NY 100-134637

significance of this paragraph is that MIN, who returned to China some time ago, has not returned to Prague, and that the other Chinese in Prague have left.

In paragraph eight, the significance is that HALL is to be told that the Chinese situation, so far as CG 5824-S* was able to ascertain in Prague, is becoming worse. The word "Providence" refers to Prague and the word "Peoria" signifies Peking.

Paragraph nine may be interpreted as it is written, containing no coded language.

In paragraph ten, the significance is that the chief CP newspaper in Peking carried only a six-line story regarding KHRUSHCHEV's attendance at the United Nations. The words "local managers" in this paragraph refer to Chinese CP top functionaries, who apparently are unconcerned with what is taking place in New York at the United Nations. The reference in this paragraph to a "mail order inner circular letter" indicates that the Chinese CP is sending a secret document to other CP's throughout the world.

The reference in the P.S. at the foot of the letter refers to the fact that CG 5824-S* is not receiving all the communications sent to him by NY 694-S*, and that CG 5824-S* intends to complain about this matter in Moscow. The word "Milwaukee" signifies Moscow.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ANB*

DATE: October 5, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Parsons | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| Callahan | _____ |
| DeLoach | _____ |
| Malone | _____ |
| McGuire | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Tamm | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Ingram | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

CG 5824-S*, at the instructions of Gus Hall and Eugene Dennis, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), functionaries, departed the United States 9-22-60 on the eighth Solo mission. He is to attend conferences being held in Moscow, Russia, to discuss and attempt to reconcile the current ideological differences that exist between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Chinese CP.

New York airtel 10-3-60 discloses that NY 694-S* received a coded language letter from CG 5824-S* dated 9-27-60 at Prague, Czechoslovakia. Interpreting this letter, NY 694-S* advised that Chao Yi Min, Chinese CP representative to the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, had returned to China and that other Chinese in Prague have left. Chao Yi Min was the Chinese CP contact of our informants in Prague. In February, 1960, he gave NY 694-S* (fourth Solo mission) \$50,000 for use of the CPUSA.

According to NY 694-S*, information obtained by CG 5824-S* in Prague indicates that the Soviet-Chinese situation is becoming worse. The leading CP newspaper in Peking, China, carried only a six-line story regarding Khrushchev's attendance at the United Nations. Top Chinese CP functionaries apparently are unconcerned with what is taking place at the United Nations in New York City. There is an indication that the Chinese CP is sending a secret document to other CP's throughout the world (probably setting forth the Chinese viewpoints in the Soviet-Chinese dispute).

OBSERVATIONS:

CG 5824-S* was the CPUSA representative at a conference of CP's held in Moscow 9/28-29/60 and is to be the CPUSA representative at another conference scheduled to be held in Moscow in early November, 1960. These conferences are being held in an effort to settle the Soviet-Chinese dispute. CG 5824-S* is expected to return to the United States the middle of November, 1960.

100-428091

OCT 17 1960

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox

51 OCT 20 1960
(5)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ADDENDUM (by Mr. Belmont), 10/6/60

In order to determine whether this information should be disseminated at this time, we had NY recontact 694-S* for further possible specifics, and to determine the reliability of the interpretation by 694-S of the letter from 5824-S.

ASAC McCabe advised on 10/6 that 694-S could not furnish any additional specifics; that the interpretation as shown above is the best he can give to this "double talk" letter.

It should be borne in mind that this was a letter sent out of Prague on 9/27, prior to the informant's attendance at the meeting in Moscow on 9/28 and 9/29/60. 694-S stated that it is probable that 5824-S will not be able to furnish the results of the meeting in Moscow until he leaves Russia. However, if 5824-S is able to get a message out to 694-S, we will have a better picture as to exactly what the situation is in the Russian-Chinese argument.

RECOMMENDATION:

Inasmuch as the information received from 5824-S, through his double talk letter, is dependent on a speculative interpretation, and the meeting at Moscow had not yet occurred, we recommend that this not be disseminated at this time.

AHB

CNC
10/4

[Handwritten signature]
P. CH

V. *[Handwritten signature]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FFB* DATE: October 13, 1960FROM : Mr. F. F. Fox *F*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

This memorandum has been prepared to assist in locating pertinent data in file which was developed during Solo Mission Seven (CG 5824-S* attended Eighth National Assembly of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP), the Communist Party (CP) of Cuba, held 8/16-21/60 in Havana, Cuba).

| <u>Description of Material</u> | <u>Location in Bufile 100-428091 Serial No.</u> |
|---|---|
| BULGARIAN DELEGATIONS, exchange with U.S. | 966 |
| CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PSP, elected 8/21/60 | 989, p. 12 |
| CONTACTS, addresses of various CPs in Latin America ... | 959 |
| CREDENTIAL REPORT OF PSP COMMITTEE | 968, p. 3 |
| CUBA | |
| comments of Cuban situation by CG 5824-S* | 970 |
| tour of Area Seven by fraternal delegates | 949 |
| organization of tour of Oriente Province | 946, 989, p. 15 |
| ESCALANTE, ANIBAL | |
| report on PSP Program | 968, p. 10 |
| meeting with CG 5824-S* and James Jackson | 986 |
| FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO PSP, list of | 944, 968, p. 5 |
| "HOY," visit to offices | 957 |
| LUZARDO, MANUAL, report on Rules and Bylaws | 968, p. 19 |
| ROCA, BLAS | |
| 11-hour report to National Assembly | 958 |
| remarks made at last session | 989 |
| SUMMARY | |
| teletype | 950 |
| of sessions | 968, 989 |
| [redacted], information concerning Klaus Fuchs | |
| and Rosenberg and Sobell cases | 927, 935 |

ACTION:

File for reference purposes.

100-428091 *99*FFB: *FFB*1 - Mr. Baumgardner *FFB*

1 - Mr. Fox

REC-31

EX 109

100-428091-1005
OCT 18 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FFJ* DATE: October 17, 1960FROM : Mr. F. F. Fox *FFJ*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

This memorandum has been prepared to assist in locating pertinent data in file which was developed during Solo Mission Six (CG 5824-S* traveled to Moscow, Russia, and Prague, Czechoslovakia, between 7-9-60 and 7-31-60).

| <u>Description of Material</u> | <u>Location in Bufile 100-428091 Serial No.</u> |
|--|---|
| ALL UNION COUNCIL OF TRADE-UNIONS OF THE USSR, meeting with leading members | 909 |
| BUCHAREST CONFERENCE | |
| details obtained from Elizabeth Gurley Flynn | 842 |
| resume of 84-page letter of CPSU addressed to the leadership of all CP's, dated 6-21-60 | 907 |
| CHAO YI-MIN, meeting with | 855, 982 |
| FLYNN, ELIZABETH GURLEY, photograph of Khrushchev with | 890 |
| FOSTER, WILLIAM Z., proposal for exchange of Bishop Walsh | 848 |
| FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC | 866, 904 p. 2 |
| INTERNATIONAL BOOKS, meeting with representatives | 976 |
| LATIN-AMERICAN COMRADES | |
| training of 50 comrades by Red China | 872 p. 3 |
| MOSTOVETS, NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH, meeting with | 868, 872, 874, 876, 904 |
| PATTERSON, WILLIAM L., activities during Summer, 1960 | 100-428091-1006 916 |
| PONONAREV, BORIS, meetings with | 868, 872 |

53 OCT 21 1960 99

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Fox
 FFF:kmo (3) *kmo*

EX-140

5- *FFJ*

Memorandum to Mr. Baumgardner
RE: SOLO
100-428091

| <u>Description of Material</u> | <u>Location in Bufile 100-428091 Serial No.</u> |
|---|---|
| SECRET DEPARTMENT CPSU, meeting with | 863 |
| Identification of Boris S. Ivanov | 864 |
| Identification of Sergei Nikolaevich Antonov .. | 884, 893 |
| SINO-SOVIET DISPUTE | |
| Ideological differences | 842, 857, 872 |
| State differences | 857 |
| TELETYPE SUMMARY | 875 |

ACTION:

For reference purposes.

JHK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: October 13, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Rebulet 10/10/60 stating that the Bureau feels that money presently being held by persons other than our informants should not be considered part of available Solo funds in the possession of our informants. Bureau letter also stated, "Our informants have apparently lost control of the money now in possession of depositories".

The Chicago Division will comply with Bureau instructions to deduct from its balance of Solo funds the sum of \$10,000 presently being held by JACK KLING.

This Division is of the opinion that our informants have not lost control of money now in the possession of depositories. These sums were "farmed out" in compliance with a suggestion of EUGENE DENNIS that this be done for security reasons. It is also felt that the system used by the Chicago Division in the past permitted this office to be in a position to know at all times where Solo funds are located.

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637-Sub A) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(4)

I do not agree, in return for money?
Bulet instructed Chicago 11/4
to keep track of Solo funds -
revenue of depositories

REC-41

100-428091-1007

EX 10

17 OCT 17 1960

5900 20100

EX-100

F B I

Date: 9/23/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

CG 5824-S* orally furnished the information on the following pages to SA JOHN E. KEATING on 9/20 & 21/60. This report deals with a briefing of CG 5824-S* by various members of the leadership of the CPUSA in contemplation of a trip by CG 5824-S* to the Soviet Union. Additional briefing of CG 5824-S* consisted of a two-day meeting of the Secretariat of the CPUSA and a meeting with EUGENE DENNIS, and this information has been reported under the caption, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - ORGANIZATION; IS-C".

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM) (ENCL 3)
1 - Chicago (134-46 subB) (SOLO) (AMRM) (ENCL 1)
1 - NY 100-134637 (41)

JEK:mm
(6)Approved: 99

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

50 OCT 27 1960

September 20 and 21, 1960

BRIEFINGS IN PREPARATION FOR A TRIP
TO THE SOVIET UNION

I. Request of [redacted]

[redacted] who is [redacted] for the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), stated on 9/20/60, that [redacted] a student at the University of California, at Berkeley, California, wants to join the CPUSA. [redacted] an American citizen, claims that at one time he was a member of or worked with the Communist Party (CP) of Great Britain. [redacted] has stated that this fact can be verified by WALTER PATTERSON of London, England.

b6
b7c

[redacted] requested that an effort be made to contact PATTERSON in regard to [redacted] [redacted] stated that he had not discussed [redacted]'s request with anyone else in the CPUSA.

II. Statements of HYMAN LUMER
in regard to [redacted]

HY LUMER stated on 9/20/60, that [redacted] who has been on a tour of the United States, is going to go on a tour of the Socialist countries in Europe. The CPs in Europe should be informed that [redacted] is not a member of the CPUSA and is anti-Party. The CPUSA does not assume responsibility for her. She has a close affinity and relationship with Trotskyists in the United States.

III. Statements of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

WILLIAM PATTERSON ^{U.S.} stated on 9/20 and 9/21/60, that [redacted] is attending the Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow, Russia. His wife, LOUISE PATTERSON, did not stay in China and is presently in Moscow. He would like to have his wife stay in Moscow a little longer. He suggested the possibility that she could work in the Women's Committee and deal with the Negro question.

Mrs William Patterson

26-5
26-10
Russ A

100-428091-1008

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7c

The Russians have agreed to take five Negro students from the United States into the Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow. The CPUSA has agreed to send three students for this University in addition to [redacted].

PATTERSON also stated that various universities in Europe have agreed to use an outline for a short course on the Negro question in the United States. The CPs in these countries should be advised that he is presently working on this outline.

PATTERSON said that he wants to return to Moscow to teach a course in Negro history in the United States and to write commentaries on the Negro press. He stated that this proposal is under consideration in the CPUSA.

PATTERSON stated that he is supposed to and is preparing material for a meeting of international jurists in Budapest, Hungary, on October 15, 1960. This material will deal with the oppression of Negroes in the United States and is to serve as the basis for a document which will be formulated at this meeting of international jurists and subsequently presented to the International Court of Justice.

3 PATTERSON said that he gave a list of Negro ministers in the United States to the CP of Hungary with a request that they be invited to Hungary. He has heard that invitations will be extended to four of these ministers. He does not know which ministers were selected and would like to have this information.

IV. Statements of GUS HALL

[redacted] MAMAS [redacted]
GUS HALL stated on 9/20/60, that [redacted] columnist for the "Peoples World" and "The Worker", and his wife, [redacted] want to visit Russia and Rumania. HALL requested that an effort be made to have invitations extended to them. They are currently residing at [redacted], San Francisco, California.
[redacted]

[redacted]

There will be a meeting of the Comité Internationale Pour la Coopération des Journalistes in the Kurhaus in Badén, Austria, near Vienna, on October 18 through 22, 1960. The address of the Secretariat of this organization is 75 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris, 9, France. HALL wants to send [redacted] to this meeting and also wants [redacted] to be extended an invitation to visit the Soviet Union while he is in Europe. *11-5*

LOUISE PATTERSON

HALL said he really does not know whether or not LOUISE PATTERSON is a member of the CPUSA. However, if she wants to remain in Moscow it is all right for her to do so.

Friendship of the Peoples University

The CPUSA has not agreed to send any Negro students from the United States to the Friendship of the Peoples University in Moscow, Russia. If WILLIAM L. PATTERSON said that the CPUSA has agreed to do this he is in error. BEN DAVIS, JIM JACKSON and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT are all against this proposal and are even against [redacted] attending this University. They asked where she could use a degree from this University in the United States assuming that she graduates. In addition, there is some suspicion concerning a student and his mother. This student was being considered for possible attendance at this University. The student's name is [redacted]

In regard to the request from CHAO Yi min for information concerning [redacted], presently in China and a former resident of Long Island, New York, JOHN ABT stated that he knows very little about him but he is all right, "in his field".

Possible correspondence between
FRANK COE and JOHN ABT

10.5 Concerning a request, relayed by CHAO Yi min, ^U for a possible exchange of correspondence between FRANK COE and JOHN ABT, the latter does not want to become involved in any such correspondence at this time but will think about it.

Information concerning ANASTAS MIKOYAN

JOHN ABT and his wife JESSICA SMITH told GUS HALL that ANASTAS MIKOYAN had talked with some American in Moscow. MIKOYAN said he had heard that the CPUSA had put in a complaint against him because he did not contact the CPUSA while he was in the United States. On the other hand he did contact the CP of France while he was in France. MIKOYAN is sorry but he could not contact the CPUSA in the United States because of the circumstances. The CP of France was able to make arrangements for him to make contact in France.

HALL stated that he does not know how this alleged complaint originated and MIKOYAN should be told that the CPUSA never made such a complaint.

In regard to tickets to Russian
affairs in the United States

In the future when the Russians plan to extend invitations or send tickets to their affairs, receptions, etcetera, in the United States, they should be sent to GUS HALL. He will make the decision as to whom will be selected to attend. Up to the present time the invitations or tickets have been given to ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. 11.5

Proposal to extend invitations to leading members
of CPUSA to visit Russia and other Socialist
countries in the near future

HALL stated on 9/21/60 that the next Congress of the United States will undoubtedly pass a law making it difficult for a member of the CP to obtain a passport.

He has told a lot of people to get passports immediately and many of them have already done so. Therefore, he would like the Russians to have a special project and invite ten to twelve people, and their wives, to visit the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other Socialist countries before the end of 1950 or at the latest the beginning of 1951.

Handwritten: F. M. A. B. 10/10/50
HALL said that among those he has in mind and who have already or are in the process of getting passports are the following: HELEN WINTER, MICKEY SIMA, GEORGE NEYER and his wife, DOROTHY HEALEY, and [redacted]

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

7 HALL said he wants ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN to remain in Moscow until the end of the year. Under no circumstances should she go to Peking, China, since the Chinese might be able to influence her. She is not too astute politically speaking.

Replacement of the chauffeur
for WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

8 HALL said he wanted the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to know that the CPUSA has replaced WILLIAM Z. FOSTER's chauffeur, JACK SHULMAN, with [redacted], is still employed in the National Office of the CPUSA in a clerical capacity. *Handwritten: 11/10/50*

Position of the CPUSA in regard to the current
ideological dispute between the CPSU and the
Communist Party of China

9 HALL reaffirmed that the CPUSA endorses the line of the CPSU in the current ideological dispute between the CPSU and the CP of China.

Need for additional funds for the CPUSA
from the CPSU

HALL stated that CPSU should be told that the CPUSA needs additional funds. He mentioned the following projects as reasons for these additional funds. It is a matter of conjecture as to whether some of these projects will be launched or are serving merely as a basis for a request for additional funds.

-The first issue of the magazine for youth, "New Horizons", has been issued.

The first issue of a Negro quarterly magazine will come out in October, 1950.

The CPSU is going through with plans for a "Washington Peace letter". "BEANIE" BALDWIN of New York City is being asked to edit this publication.

Efforts are being made to launch a trade union magazine. IRVING POTASH is working on this project. The matter of a suitable editor is holding it up.

The "Daily Worker" will resume publication sometime during 1961.

HALL stated that the CPSU should be asked for at least an additional \$200,000 for the CPUSA.

V. Statements of ~~JOE NORTH~~

JOE NORTH has recently returned from a trip to Paris, Prague, Moscow, Peking and other cities. He suffered a slight heart attack while in Moscow.

NORTH said that he would like to have his personal regards given to one MADRE (PH) who works for "Rude Pravo" (PH) in Prague, Czechoslovakia. MADRE promised that he would send some books and material to "The Worker". NORTH requested that MADRE be reminded of this promise.

NORTH requested that his personal regards be given to LEONTIEV (PH) who is the editor of the "Literary Gazette" in Moscow.

NORTH stated that MOREAU (PH), foreign editor of "Humanite" in Paris, should be told that the articles NORTH promised to him will be forthcoming. The same should be told to the editor of "France Nouvelle".

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 26, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

CG 5824-S*, at the instructions of Gus Hall and Eugene Dennis, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), functionaries, departed New York City via Air France flight 0700 at 7 p.m., 9/22/60 for Paris, France. This is the first leg of the eighth Solo trip. Informant will depart Paris for Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Moscow, Russia, as soon as a visa for Czechoslovakia can be obtained in Paris. Our informant will be the CPUSA representative at a Conference of CPs scheduled to be held in Moscow 9/28-29/60. He will remain in the communist countries of Europe during October, and will attend another scheduled conference to be held in Moscow in early November, 1960. These conferences are being held in an effort to reconcile the ideological differences that exist between the CP of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the CP of China. Informant, traveling under an assumed name, Martin Camp, is expected to return to the United States in the middle of November.

At a two-day CPUSA Secretariat meeting in New York City, Party functionaries briefed informant in contemplation of his trip abroad. New York airtel 9/23/60 sets forth certain "targets" the Party would like informant to aim at while on this mission. Some of these "targets" are:

1. Danny Rubin, National CP Youth Director, would like informant to contact Walter Patterson in London, England, to verify the fact that [redacted], a student at the University of California, Berkeley, California, was a member of or worked with the CP of Great Britain. [redacted] wants to join the CPUSA.

2. Hyman Lumer, National Education Secretary, CPUSA, would like the informant to advise the CPs in Europe that [redacted], who has been on a tour of the United States and is going to tour the socialist countries in Europe, is not a CPUSA member and is anti-Party.

3. William Patterson, CP National Committee member, said he gave a list of Negro ministers in the United States to the CP of

100-42809-578
OCT 25 1960

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:ras (5)

OCT 21 1960

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

b6
b7C

Hungary with a request that they be invited to visit Hungary. Patterson has heard that invitations would be extended to four of these ministers and he would like informant to determine the identity of the ministers selected by Hungary.

4. Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA, advised that [] columnist for the "People's World" and "The Worker," and his wife, [], want to visit Russia and Rumania. Informant was requested to make an effort to have invitations extended to them by these governments.

5. Hall would like to have [] National Committee member, attend a journalists' meeting in Austria from 10/18-22/60. Hall also wants [] to be extended an invitation to visit the Soviet Union while he is in Europe.

6. When the Russians plan to extend invitations or send tickets to their affairs and receptions in the United States, these invitations and tickets should be sent to Gus Hall. Up to the present time such invitations and tickets have been given to Alexander Trachtenberg, a CPUSA functionary.

7. Hall, through the informant, would like the Russians to have a special project and invite 10 to 12 people and their wives to visit the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist countries before the end of 1960 or early part of 1961. Hall is making this request because he feels the United States Congress will undoubtedly pass a law making it difficult for a member of the CP to obtain a passport.

8. Hall desires that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who is now in Moscow, remain there until the end of the year. Under no circumstances should she go to Peking, China, since the Chinese might be able to influence her.

9. Through the informant, Hall wants the CPSU to know that the CPUSA has replaced William Z. Foster's chauffeur, Jack Shulman, with [] (a Security Index subject.)

10. Hall told the informant to advise the CPSU that the CPUSA endorses its line in the current ideological dispute between the CPSU and the CP of China.

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

11. Hall, through the informant, stated that the CPSU should be told that the CPUSA needs additional funds; specifically: \$200,000.

ACTION:

For your information. When the informant returns from his eighth Solo mission the material obtained will be analyzed and pertinent information will be promptly disseminated to interested agencies of the Government.

F Biv
JMS
SM

Carson

D

JD

ELP

gpc
9/27

V.

Reddy
Fox
I - Mr. LaPrade

October 18, 1960

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-134637)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

JA **CSOLO**
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York teletype 10-17-60 which sets out that NY 694-S has already sent to CG 5824-S information concerning which Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) functionaries will attend the Moscow Conference as delegates.

Attention is directed to New York airtel to Bureau 10-3-60 entitled "CPUSA, International Relations, IS-C," New York file 100-86624, which sets out that Gus Hall scheduled James Jackson, Mickey Lima, George Meyers and Helen Winter as delegates for this conference but NY 694-S, in this instance, said there is a misunderstanding with respect to individuals to be included in the delegation.

New York advise immediately whether afore-mentioned individuals will definitely represent the CPUSA at the 11-7-60 conference in Moscow, Russia, along with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Morris Childs.

For information of Chicago.

1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Secretaries of all the CP's in the world are scheduled to attend a conference in Moscow on 11-7-60 to discuss the Sino-Soviet dispute. CG 5824-S will attend this conference as will Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Vice-Chairman, CPUSA, who is currently in Russia. New York teletype 10-17-60 notes that names of additional delegates from CPUSA were previously furnished. However, New York airtel of 10-3-60 left the definite decision as to delegates attending open to question. It is deemed desirable to clarify.

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
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Date: 10/19/60

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
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ReBuairtel, 10/18/60, copy to Chicago.

NY 694-S on 10/19/60, advised SA [REDACTED]
as follows:

As of 10/19/60, according to GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, MORRIS CHILDS, JAMES JACKSON and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN definitely will attend as delegates the Moscow Conference, MORRIS CHILDS to be chairman, JAMES JACKSON to be secretary, and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN to be a member of the delegation. With regard to MICKEY LIMA, GEORGE MEYERS and HELEN WINTER, HALL is awaiting confirmation from the Soviet Union that these individuals may attend the conference as delegates. He is also awaiting instructions from the Soviet Union as to the total number of individuals to be permitted to attend the conference as delegates.

Whether or not approved by the Soviet Union as delegates to the conference, LIMA, MEYERS and WINTER will go to Moscow, if only to visit the Soviet Union. They will be ready to attend the conference as delegates should Soviet approval be obtained.

JACKSON, LIMA, WINTER and MEYERS have been instructed to arrange transportation with airlines directly rather than through agents of airlines. They will obtain visas for travel to Moscow at the Soviet Consulate in Paris.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

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Special Agent in Charge

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Letters sent to 3
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REC-36

SUMMARY FROM RUSSIAN

THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET AND
THE WORKING CLASS

Material on exchange of opinions between Marxists from a number of countries on theoretical questions in connection with the "integration" of Western Europe. This discussion took place in July, 1959, in Prague, at the Publishing House of a periodical, "Problems of Peace and Socialism."

A. RUMYANTSEV, Editor.

Publishers of Social-Economic Literature, Moscow, 1960.

"The European Common Market" is the result of aggravation of the economic and political differences of capitalism. It is also an attempt to solve these differences by means of imperialism and expansion. "The European Common Market" is one of the important links of the imperialistic plans "on the "integration" of Western Europe. Roman Agreements are, in reality, the international agreement of the biggest monopolies of the Western European countries, supported by the USA monopolistic capital for political reasons. The Western European imperialists mobilized all their economic, political and military resources for a struggle against the international communist movement, for the suppression of the working class in the capitalist countries, and for the suppression of the national liberation movement in the colonies.

Communist Parties of the smaller European nations consider "The European Common Market" as a weapon by means of which the monopolists are attempting to change the economic, political and social structure of each Western European country. It is also considered by the communists as a new means for lowering the standard of living of the working class and of other classes of society.

A meeting was held by Marxists on July, 1959, in Prague for the purpose of discussing questions on the social and economic significance of "the integration" of Western Europe; on some immediate causes which led to this

SUMMARIZED BY:

ANNA PANCHENKO:brm
November 1, 1960

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ENCLOSURE

"integration"; on further development of the contradictions in capitalism; and on the influence of such contradictions upon the working class and upon other antimonopolistic classes of society. It was emphasized that "The European Common Market" would not relieve the imperialistic differences, but, on the contrary, would create numerous forms of new monopolistic agreements which would ruin the economy of Europe.

The participants of the Prague discussions also analyzed the influence of "The European Common Market" upon the internal condition of the countries which are members of this organization. It was pointed out that one of the consequences of "The European Common Market" would be the deterioration of the economy of agricultural countries like Italy; that "The European Common Market" would ruin small industries in the cities and in the villages; that it will have a bad effect upon the bourgeoisie which does not belong to the monopolistic organizations.

A struggle against "The European Common Market" has already begun. The French Labor Union Committee on Coordination of the Activities of the countries which are members of "The European Common Market" plays an important part in urging the working class to struggle against this organization. The Committee had a session in October, 1959, at which the changes in the economy of the six countries and the measures for successful protection of the interests of the working class were discussed. A concrete program of economic demands for worker-emigrants and for farm workers, and a program concerning the problems of social security were also worked out at this meeting.

The committee pointed out that the workers of the countries of "The European Common Market" were striving for solidarity and for the development of contacts among members of the different labor unions in a struggle against the monopolies for the protection of the interests of the working class. The committee called for the liquidation of those differences which still exist in the labor unions. The declaration of the committee emphasized that solidarity among the different labor unions would decisively guarantee the economic independence of each country, protecting the most important branches of industry from foreign capital investments, especially from the investments of the USA.

It would facilitate the development of international trade, free from any discrimination; it would render necessary assistance to the undeveloped countries on the basis of respect for their national independence; it would increase the active struggle against unemployment.

The necessity for unity of action in a struggle against the policy of "The European Common Market" is recognized by the other leftist political groups. A book, "The European Common Market, Unemployment & Progress," published in 1959 in Paris, is an example of advocating the idea of unity among workers. This book discloses the monopolistic character of "The European Common Market," and the dependency of the countries, which participate in it, upon American capital.

The Communist Parties of the Western European countries have assumed the leadership of the mass movement against the reactionary policy of the monopolies, against "The European Common Market," and against other forms of international monopolistic agreements. The representatives of the Communist Parties of 17 countries of Western Europe convened in November, 1959, in Rome. This conference adopted a resolution which called all workers and all democrats to a struggle for the development of the most extensive economic cooperation with all countries, independent of their political and social systems. This resolution stated: "The European Common Market," is not only the weapon of the monopolies for robbing the national economy of each country, but it would lead to an economic and trade war between our countries, and would deteriorate the material condition of our peoples.... Discrimination in trade between the capitalist and socialist countries should be ended and a true economic cooperation between countries should be established." The idea on economic cooperation without discrimination is also supported by the Soviet Union and by the democratic forces of all countries.

Changes in the living conditions of workers and of the masses conclusively prove that the European consolidation of coal and steel industries and "The European Common Market" are the weapons of the policy of monopolistic capitalism which intends to increase the exploitation of workers, to put the economy of Europe under monopolistic control, and to aggravate international tension by returning aggressive power to German militarism.

These monopolies are well prepared to prevent the liberation movement of the colonial countries and "to conduct their robbing policy in Africa." This policy affects general living conditions, wages, social gains and the rights of the working class; it leads to the discharge of workers and to the closing of mines and factories.

Capitalists of each country refuse to satisfy the demands of the working people, explaining this by the imaginary increase of competition with other countries. In agriculture, this policy, and the accumulation of much capital in the farming economy, hasten the centralization of production. It leads to differences in prices between farm products and manufactured goods; prices which continue to rise. Increases in taxes, increases of rent and other expenses compel small landowners to abandon their possessions. Such a policy causes a decline in the economy in many regions. Finally, this policy threatens the freedoms of democracy; the freedom of labor union; and it undermines the fundamentals of national independence which have already been hard hit by American imperialism.

The illusion that "The European Common Market" will improve living conditions, that it will liquidate crises, that it will guarantee full employment, has already been proved wrong; the discharge of miners and of workers of the ferrous metal industry are sufficient indications of the real meaning of the European consolidation of the coal and steel industries. "The European Common Market" creates trusts in Europe. This confirms domination by monopolies and by the international cartels which strive to carry out their aggressive policies in all fields.

The monopolies hasten the reinstatement of German militarism and the equipping of Germany with atom bombs. The establishment of atom bases increases the danger of war for the European people. Workers carry the burden of tremendous military expenditures which hinder economic and cultural progress in these countries.

A struggle for improving the standard of living, a struggle against these consequences caused by consolidation of the European coal and steel industries and by creating "The European Common Market," is being carried on by the workers of six countries which are participating in the European Economic Cooperation.

The middle classes in the cities and in the villages also consider that it is necessary to stop the monopolist and capitalist movements. In some cases, they already have started an organized struggle for the protection of their interests, and for protection of democracy. Opposition by different economic, social and political groups to big capital is rising. Thus, conditions are being created which favoring unified action by the political and labor union organizations in their struggle against the consolidation of the European coal and steel industries, against "The European Common Market," and for the new policy.

The Communist Parties solemnly appeal to the Socialist Parties, to all labor unions and to the democratic organizations of the six smaller European countries; to comply with the wishes of the working class, the peasantry and the other classes of society who have become the victims of the monopolies, to sign an agreement concerning a struggle against the policy of big capital. The working masses should act against organized monopolies and against militarism. This unified action is necessary, and it should be successful.

The participants of the meeting at Prague believe that the following conditions may be demanded from the monopolists: raising of the standard of living; development of the trade of each country in order to terminate unemployment and the closing of mines and factories; increase of wages and preservation of socialist gains; consideration of the rights of the worker-emigrants; reducing of work-hours without reduction of wages; protection of small and middle farming economies; and protection of the legal interests of small and middle class industrialists. These goals can be reached by the united actions of the workers and of all democratic forces. These actions will compel the monopolies to retreat and to open the way to a new democracy and to extensive social reforms.

The new policy will guarantee more stable economic activity in every country, full employment and better living conditions for workers. It will reduce military expenditures, and will liquidate any discrimination in international relations; will facilitate the development of trade relations on a basis of equality and mutual

advantages; it will guarantee the independence of each country; and it will be an important asset to the cause of peace.

Political and social circles express their opinions to the effect that the present policy cannot continue, that certain changes should take place, and that the agreement on the consolidation of the European coal and steel industries and on "The European Common Market" should be annulled.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: October 18, 1960

FROM SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT:

SOLO
IS - C

On October 18, 1960, there was received in a blind post office box in Chicago a package sent from Prague, Czechoslovakia, apparently by CG 5824-S*. This package contained three copies of a booklet in the Russian language, printed in Moscow in 1960. It is believed that this booklet contains an exchange of opinion concerning the relationship between the European Common Market and the working class.

One copy of this item is enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to the New York Division. The Bureau may desire to consider having the booklet translated.

It is suggested that the New York Division furnish the copy being sent to it to NY 694-S* and obtain any comments he may have concerning it. NY 694-S* may desire to furnish this copy to the National Office of the Communist Party, USA. The Chicago copy is located in 134-46-Sub B-1B(16).

It is also suggested that the New York Division discuss with NY 694-S* the possibility of having him inform CG 5824-S* that material being sent to post office boxes in Chicago is being received.

- ② - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (Encl. 1) (RM)
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1 - Chicago
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OCT 20 1960

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FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

INITIAL SEC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: October 18, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

W.C. Sullivan

On October 14, 1960, an envelope from CG 5824-S* was received in a blind post office box in Chicago. This envelope was mailed from Moscow and contained the following items:

1. A note dated October 8, 1960, addressed "Dear J" and signed "Joseph".
2. A clipping from the October 8, 1960, issue of "Pravda".
3. The October 4, 1960, issue of the "Daily Review of Soviet Press" which contains an article entitled "The Present Epoch and the Creative Development of Marxism-Leninism".

This article presents the Soviet views in the current ideological dispute concerning the possibility of peaceful co-existence between capitalism and Communism because of the growing strength of the Communist camp. It criticizes dogmatism and sectarianism, as well as revisionism. This document also discusses the possibility of peaceful or parliamentary transition to socialism in some countries.

The following sentences are taken from paragraph 2, page 9, of this document:

"Relying on the growing force of the socialist camp and the powerful peace movement, it is possible to preserve peace, to make the imperialists abandon the policy of war. This is a difficult task but Communists must not lose patience. In so doing, Communists have never concealed, nor do they conceal now, their confidence that the policy of co-existence and competition of the two systems will sooner or later bring about the victory of socialism over capitalism on a world scale."

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
DATE 10/1/01 BY 60322 UCBAW

② - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)

1 - New York (Enc. 6) CCR

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CG 134-46-Sub B

The originals and one photostat copy of each of these three items are enclosed herewith for the New York Division. It is suggested that the originals be given to NY 694-S* and that he be consulted for an interpretation of the note and the significance of the clipping from "Pravda".

One photostat of each of the three items is enclosed herewith for the Bureau. The Chicago copies are located in 134-46-Sub B-1B(16).

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

A Clipping from the October 8, 1960, issue of "Pravda."

Saturday, October 8, 1960 No. 282 (15406)

KHRUSHCHEV IN NEW YORK, page 1, columns 3, 4, 5

New York, New York, October 7 -- The press group with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR informs that on October 6, the President of Indonesia, SUKARNO, before his departure to the homeland, paid a visit to N. S. KHRUSHCHEV, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

In a friendly and sincere conversation, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV and SUKARNO exchanged their opinions on a number of important questions which concern the USSR and Indonesia.

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV wished President SUKARNO a happy voyage and success in his work for the well-being of the Indonesian people.

New York, New York, October 7 (TASS) -- Yesterday afternoon, the head of the Soviet delegation to the 15th Session of the UN, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV, paid a visit to the prominent social worker, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, who held a tea party in his honor.

A friendly conversation took place between N.S. KHRUSHCHEV, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and the Minister of Foreign Affairs A. A. GROMYKO.

New York, New York, October 7 (from a special correspondent of TASS) -- Last night, the head of the Soviet delegation to the 15th session of the General

TRANSLATED BY: [redacted] dsw

November 1, 1960

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ENCLOSURE

Assembly of the UN, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV, attended a dinner held in his honor by the Prime Minister of India, NEHRU. A. A. GROMYKO, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, V. A. ZORIN, permanent representative of the USSR at the UN, N. A. MENSHIKOV, the USSR Ambassador to the USA, and others attended this dinner. Among the Hindu representatives there were: KRISHNA MENON, K. DUTT, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, S. JHA, permanent Hindu representative to the UN, and N. CHAGLA, Hindu Ambassador to the USA.

An amicable atmosphere prevailed at the dinner.

N.Y. Comrade GUS HALL, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, page 1, columns 3, 4

Dear Comrade GUS HALL,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union extends its brotherly greetings to you on your 50th birthday; to you, a staunch and untiring fighter for the vital interests and for the democratic rights of the American people. From the bottom of our hearts, we wish you good health and new success in your noble struggle for the solidarity of the Communist Party based upon the great principles of Marxism-Leninism; for the interests of the American working class; for the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of our countries; and for peace and social progress.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF THE Soviet Union

Translator's Note

The second page of the clipping from "Pravda" contains incomplete portions of several articles and has no apparent value.

Best copy available

DAILY REVIEW OF SOVIET PRESS

Published by Soviet Information Bureau

Address: 2 Naly Kutinkovsky Pereulok, Moscow

Telephones:

Editorial Board: 2-9-77-04

2-8-46-21

Secretary: 2-9-71-60

Vol. VI, No. 78 (294) Tuesday, October 4, 1960

SUPPLEMENT

The Present Epoch and the Creative
Development of Marxism-Leninism

(Kommunist, No. 12, 1960)

THE PRESENT EPOCH AND THE CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF MARXISM-LENINISM

By A. Butenko and V. Pchelín

Marxism-Leninism is the immortal, creative teaching which is constantly being developed and enriched in connection with new phenomena, new processes of life itself. Our Communist Party and the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties are holding high aloft the banner of creative Marxism; by noticing and summarizing in time social changes as they take place, they are making their contribution to the great treasure-house of revolutionary ideas. Not only past history, but also the experience of recent years show that Marxism, inseparably bound up with the revolutionary practical activities of the masses is developed in the course of sharp struggle against revisionist distortions of Marxist-Leninist views and by overcoming a dogmatic attitude to revolutionary theory.

Criticism of dogmatism and sectarianism, just as the exposure of revisionism, is a vitally important task because the propagation and entrenchment of dogmatic views, the application of a sectarian policy are fraught with serious consequences for Marxism, for the Communist movement. "Dogmatism and sectarianism," it was pointed out in the Declaration of the Conference of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries, "hamper the development of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and its creative application in the concrete changing conditions; they replace a study of the concrete situation by quotation-mongering and dogmatism and lead to the separation of the party from the masses. A party circumscribed by sectarianism and divorced from the masses can in no circumstances lead the working class to victory."

These meaningful words of the Declaration are directed against those who, refusing to accept a number of new conclusions made by the collective effort of the Communist parties, look back, and not forward. Such cardinal Marxist-Leninist conclusions are represented by the propositions about the nature of our epoch, the possibility of preventing war in present-day conditions, peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems and the forms of transition of various countries to socialism.

The Content of the Present Epoch

One of the major theoretical questions, on an answer to which depends the correctness of the strategy and tactics of the Communist movement, is the problem of the distinctive features, the nature of our epoch, for "only on this basis, i.e., taking into account in the first place the basic distinctive features of different epochs" (and not of separate episodes in the history of separate countries) can we properly build our tactics; and only knowledge of the main features of the given epoch can serve as a basis for an account of the more detailed specific features of

one or another country" (V.I. Lenin, Works, Russ. Ed., Vol. 21, p.125).

The long history of the development of Marxism-Leninism shows that an incorrect understanding of the substance of a definite epoch has always led to various distortions of Marxism. At the same time it is the proper assessment of the given stage of historical development that has every time comprised the basis for new creative conclusions.

The scientific approach to defining the nature of an epoch has been elaborated by Lenin. He took into account the fact that at different stages of one or another historical period a quite definite correlation of the struggling forces takes shape, which lays its imprint on the entire atmosphere of the respective stage, exerting an influence on all aspects of the historical process.

According to the Leninist approach to the characterization of an epoch, all big events of current history can be properly understood only when taking into account two moments: first, examining them from the aspect of the struggle of the two fundamental historical tendencies - capitalism and socialism - and, second, only taking into account the definite historical correlation of forces between them, that is, the natural growth and consolidation of the positions of socialism.

At the beginning of the 20th century capitalism was the sole, all-embracing system; it was not the working class but the imperialist bourgeoisie that determined state policy everywhere, dominated undividedly on the international arena, unleashed wars and caused revolutionary outbursts directed against it; in these conditions Marxist-Leninists rightly spoke of the "epoch of imperialism, wars and revolutions."

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution broke the chain of capitalism and ushered in a new historical epoch.

The epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism, opened by the October Revolution, likewise has its stages with their distinctive features. Thus, when socialism was being built only in the U.S.S.R., Marxist-Leninists formulated the thesis on the possibility of the victory of socialism in the Soviet Union in conditions of capitalist encirclement, a thesis which rightly grasped the correlation of forces between socialism and capitalism at that time.

Since then tremendous changes have taken place in the world. A number of countries in Europe and Asia have fallen away from the capitalist system and, together with the Soviet Union, they have formed the mighty family of socialist states. This basic change in the correlation of forces in favour of socialism has laid its indelible imprint

on all aspects of social development, on the course of the class struggle. It has put on the agenda new problems, has opened up before the working people new, unprecedented prospects. Under the direct influence of the successes of socialism the colonial system of imperialism is disintegrating; the number of countries opposing the imperialist aggressors is growing; the communist and working class movement has developed; the might of all progressive movements of our time is increasing.

In this new situation the revolutionary movement has been confronted with a most vital task: to give a scientific appraisal of the changes that have taken place, to define the nature of the epoch in which we are living.

Present-day revisionists, rejecting a class approach, have started to talk about a "new epoch," in which allegedly the problems of struggle between the imperialist bourgeoisie and the revolutionary proletariat are obviated. They assert that "the capitalist social system in its classical form is a thing of the past" (programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia) that now it is necessary to speak of the development of "post-capitalist" society, in which the problems of struggle between the forces of capitalism and socialism, the forces of war and the forces of peace are no longer so acute. "We have entered an epoch," J. Tito asserts, "when new questions have appeared on the agenda. These are not questions of war and peace, but questions of cooperation, of economics, etc." (Speech of J. Tito in Zagreb on December 12, 1959.)

In contrast to the opportunist approach which glosses over the main contradictions of our time and tries to lull the vigilance of the peoples, revolutionary Marxism proceeds from the only correct class assessment of the epoch and urges to see the continuing struggle of two forces: the proletariat and the imperialist bourgeoisie. But this offers no grounds for repeating in the new situation old propositions put forward in entirely different conditions.

Guided by the creative spirit of Leninism and applying Marxist dialectics to an analysis of the new situation, the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. pointed to the essential changes which have occurred in the world. "The emergence of socialism from within the bounds of a single country and its transformation into a world system is the main feature of our era," it was stated in the report of N.S. Khrushchov to the Congress. "Capitalism has proved powerless to prevent this process of world-historic significance. The simultaneous existence of two opposite world systems, the capitalist and the socialist, developing according to different laws and in opposite directions, has become an indisputable fact."

The given character^{to} meant that in the new conditions the old Marxist formula about the "capitalist encirclement" has already lost its significance because it was drawn up for a situation when the Soviet Union was

the only socialist state in the world. That is why in order not to come in conflict with changed reality it was necessary to abandon the formula about "capitalist encirclement" as obsolete which leads in the prevailing conditions to an underestimation of the gains achieved by the masses. It was replaced by a new formula about the simultaneous existence of two world systems, the capitalist and the socialist.

Developing the Marxist-Leninist propositions, put forward by the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U., the Communist and Workers parties of the socialist countries gave the following appraisal of the present epoch. "The main content of our epoch," it is said in the Declaration, is the transition from capitalism to socialism which was begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia... In our epoch world development is determined by the course and results of the competition between the two diametrically opposite social systems." This assessment fully conforms to the Leninist approach and represents a development of the Leninist characteristic of the epoch as applied to the present. The new characteristic contains the point that the present epoch is not simply the epoch of imperialism and wars, but the epoch of the disintegration of imperialism, the epoch of revolutions, the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism, the formation and consolidation of the world socialist system. Only those who do not wish to notice the changes that have occurred can, as hitherto, keep on repeating that we are living in the "epoch of imperialism, wars and revolutions."

But what would it mean to assess the present epoch this way, ignoring all the vast changes that have taken place in the world and are of paramount significance for our time?

It would mean to break with the method of Marxism, with its revolutionary dialectics, which demands that we proceed from the facts, base ourselves on reality and not on separate, arbitrarily culled formulas and quotation. It would mean to block living facts by abstract schemes, new questions by old decisions formulated many decades ago as applied to entirely different conditions. V.I. Lenin has always scathingly derided such a method of reasoning in solving concrete problems. He said that "only hopeless pedants could set about solving the peculiar and complex problems arising merely by a quoting this or that opinion of Marx about a different historical period". (Works, Russ. Ed., Vol. 3, p. 11.)

To assess the present epoch only as the "epoch of imperialism, wars and revolutions" would mean to wipe off the greatest revolutionary gains of the working people embodied first of all in the world socialist system. Gone long ago is the stage of historical development when imperialism unleashed wars with impunity and had to deal not with socialism which struck firm root, not with a system of socialist states, but only with revolutions which

flared up against it. Today the revolutions have already triumphed in a number of countries, the era of the all-embracing system of imperialism has vanished forever. Its place has been taken by a new epoch of the disintegration of imperialism and the existence of two systems, the capitalist and the socialist, the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism. The fact that in the capitalist world, the struggle between the monopolies and the revolutionary masses continues to be the pivot of social life, that, as before, revolutions are developing within imperialism, serves as confirmation of this scientific characteristic of the present epoch.

To speak of the present epoch only as the "epoch of imperialism, wars and revolutions" would mean to characterize incorrectly the dominating force of the epoch. For the proper understanding of the nature of an epoch, the distinction of one epoch from another it is especially important to know, V.I. Lenin pointed out, "what class stands in the centre of one or another epoch, determining its main content, the main trend of its development, the main distinctions of the historical situation of the given epoch, etc." (Works, Russ. Ed., Vol. 21, p. 125). If we limit ourselves to the old characteristic of the epoch, logic obligates us to admit that imperialism remains a dominating social and economic force and that its changes, its internal processes determine the entire situation. This is the view of some who state that the growing aggressiveness of imperialism is the basic factor of the present situation.

But such an understanding runs counter to reality because today imperialism has ceased to be not only an all-embracing system, but also the dominating force in the world, its positions have been deeply undermined by the socialist and the national-liberation movements; today it is not imperialism, but the socialist system that is the dominating factor in international relations determining the course and trend of social development. It is in our time that Leninist prediction is coming true about the advent of an epoch when socialism will turn into a force "capable of exerting a decisive influence on all world politics" (Works, Russ. Ed., Vol. 31, p. 126).

of
Lastly, to insist on the old characteristic of the epoch means to recognise the inevitability of wars, to overestimate the forces of imperialism and to underestimate the strength of the peace movement.

The difference in understanding the main content of the present epoch is of a fundamental nature because from a different definition of an epoch follow different conclusions on basic questions of social development. He who thinks that the character of the epoch has remained the same naturally seeks to preserve intact also all the former conclusions associated with such an understanding of the epoch. In contrast to this, creative Marxists, being loyal to dialectics, proceed from the premise that the essential changes which have occurred in the world,

the emergence of socialism beyond the bounds of one country and its transformation into a world system must be regarded as a new point of departure for a theoretical analysis because today the socialist camp is exercising a determining influence on the entire course of history, is changing it, relying on the objective laws of social development, in the interest of the working people, in the interest of the liberation struggle of the masses.

Peaceful Coexistence or War?

The fundamentally new conclusion on questions of war and peace, made by Marxists-Leninists on the basis of an analysis of the present epoch, boils down to the point that in the present conditions there is no fatal inevitability of war. "War is not inevitable," it is stated in the Peace Manifesto, "war can be prevented, peace can be preserved and made secure."

More than that, the further consolidation of the world socialist system will necessarily lead to the banishment of war from the life of human society for ever.

This conclusion, falsely interpreted by revisionists and challenged by dogmatists, has been formulated by Marxists as a result of a concretely historical approach to a solution of the question of war and peace, as a result of a thorough study of the basic changes which have taken place in the international arena. The 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. has stressed that the solution of this problem must not be reduced to an analysis of only the economic prerequisites for the outbreak of war, that in view of the struggle of the two historical tendencies two aspects, two sides should be seen on the question of the outbreak of war as well: one speaks of the economic basis of war which is rooted in imperialism and an aggressive policy conforming to it; the other speaks of advanced social and political forces opposed to war. The question whether a war is to be or not to be is in reality decided by the struggle of these two tendencies and therefore theoretically too a proper solution is possible only if account is taken of these two sides.

This is forgotten by people who ignore the powerful factors of peace which have arisen for the first time and who maintain that as long as the imperialist system exists an end to war will not be put in the world, that only after the abolition of exploiting classes in all countries will a possibility of eliminating war arise. To speak of the inevitability of war in the present epoch, by referring to the existence of the capitalist system, means to confuse the potential with the real, not to see the essential difference between the tendencies to war engendered by imperialism and the inevitability of its breaking out. True enough, present-day capitalism, imperialism, is fraught with wars, within it are powerful forces and objective tendencies which necessarily impell to war, but these tendencies operate not automatically but only in definite

conditions. The existence of the world socialist system, a powerful working class and national-liberation movements, of the peace movement, makes it possible to curb the war makers and to strengthen peace.

Of course, present-day imperialism, unfortunately, is still sufficiently strong to threaten the peoples with a new world conflict, sufficiently strong to unleash local wars in a corresponding situation. It is a characteristic of the present epoch that alongside the real possibility of averting, preventing another world war, another possibility is preserved owing to the existence of imperialism and reaction, the possibility of such a war breaking out. In conditions of the arms race the danger of another war is particularly great, because a miscalculation of the imperialists in appraising the correlation of forces is possible; account must also be taken of the reckless provocations of the military and also of all kinds of accidents. This must not be forgotten, the peoples must be put more on their guard against the aggressors. A bitter struggle is being fought between these two tendencies, two possibilities, in the world today. Struggle, only struggle can decide which of these two possibilities will be realised, will gain the upper hand. In the course of struggle the correlation of these possibilities is gradually changing; the steady growth and consolidation of socialism which is taking place while imperialism is declining, make the aims of the struggle for peace ever more feasible. The rise of a real possibility of preventing wars in our time means that world war must already no longer be regarded as a fatally inevitable phenomenon.

The C.P.S.U. and all the Communist and Workers parties have rendered an historic service: taking into account all these new circumstances they have creatively developed and elaborated in greater detail the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence. The theoretical elaboration and active application of the principles of peaceful coexistence have struck a huge echo throughout the world, have won for the Communists new allies, new friends in many parts of the world.

Present-day revisionists, seeking to make use of the existing situation for their own ends, have started to interpret the steadfast policy of the Communists in consistently implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence of opposite systems as recognition of the strength of capitalism, as renunciation of the socialist ideals for the sake of preserving peace. Thus, the French revisionist P. Herve has asserted that if favourable conditions arise in France for a socialist revolution, for the taking of power by the proletariat, the working people must give it up for the sake of peaceful coexistence. It goes without saying that such an opportunist understanding of peaceful coexistence has nothing in common with creative Marxism-Leninism and represents surrender to the bourgeois conception of coexistence.

But does the incorrectness of this conception mean that a right view is advocated by those who propose the abandonment of peaceful coexistence, who do not believe that the masses by their active struggle are capable of making the ruling circles of the imperialist countries observe the principles of peaceful coexistence? With this we cannot agree.

Mention should also be made of the complete insolvency of allegations that the slogan of peaceful coexistence did not belong to V.I. Lenin and is a time-serving, tactical slogan. Only people who ignore the nature of socialism can reason this way.

The idea of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems follows already from the Leninist theory of socialist revolution. Considering it impossible for the socialist revolution to win simultaneously in all countries in the epoch of imperialism, Lenin presupposed the inevitability of a certain period of coexistence of states with different social systems.

There is only one alternative for relations between the socialist and the capitalist states: war or peace. Inasmuch as in the socialist countries there are no social groups interested in war, the foreign policy of these countries can be only the highly humane policy of peaceful coexistence. This policy is also associated with the fact that the theory of "export revolution" is alien in principle to Marxism. Marxists know that revolutions in other countries cannot be caused by outside influence, that "they cannot be made either to order or by agreement, that they arise only when tens of millions of people arrive at the conclusion that it is impossible to live this way any longer." (V.I. Lenin, Works, Russ. Ed., Vol. 27, p. 441). In other words, the simultaneous existence of socialist and capitalist states and the consequent policy of prolonged peaceful coexistence are a natural sequel of the uneven maturing of the socialist revolution in different countries, an inevitable result of the non-simultaneous revolution, transition of all countries from capitalism to socialism. The policy of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems has been, and remains, the general Leninist line of foreign policy of the socialist states.

Nor can we agree with the attempt to picture the present foreign policy of the socialist states designed to implement the principles of peaceful coexistence, as sheer propaganda or groundless pacifism. Some publicists, for example, consider the proposal of the Soviet Union on general disarmament merely a "diplomatic manoeuvre." To believe in the feasibility of disarmament, let it be even a result of a quite prolonged and stubborn struggle, means, in their opinion, to share the "illusions of pacifism." Such arguments ignore the changes in the world. Account must be taken of the fact that the demand for disarmament is approved and supported by the masses, millions strong, throughout the world. Nor can we fail to see that today

imperialism is compelled to reckon with the might of the world socialist camp, that today even many bourgeois leaders realize the need for disarmament. All this increases the chances of atomic and general disarmament and makes it more feasible.

Marxists proceed from the premise that whether there is a new war or it is prevented, capitalism will perish just the same, it will inevitably be replaced by socialism. But the working people are by no means indifferent as to the price at which the victory of socialism will be won. Of course, if the imperialists nonetheless succeed in unleashing another world war, this will lead to the total debacle of the aggressors and to the destruction of the capitalist system. But in the fire of an atomic and thermonuclear war mankind would suffer immeasurable losses, centres of modern industry would be destroyed, numerous achievements of science and technology would be demolished and the greatest creations of the human genius would perish irretrievably. The death of millions of people, the unprecedented destruction of material and spiritual treasures would inescapably hurl back mankind so much that although capitalism as a system would perish sooner than in conditions of peaceful coexistence, it might so happen that the scale of destruction would make the road of society to communism much longer.

That is why the Communists in their actions proceed from another prospect, from the possibility of prolonged peaceful coexistence of the two systems. Of course, communists do not lull themselves with the hope that aggressive imperialist circles will voluntarily accept the principles of peaceful coexistence. The nature of imperialism is such that it breeds wars. But account must be taken of the changes under way everywhere, one must not ignore the mass peace movement. Relying on the growing force of the socialist camp and the powerful peace movement, it is possible to preserve peace, to make the imperialists abandon the policy of war. This is a difficult task but Communists must not lose patience. In so doing, communists have never concealed, nor do they conceal now, their confidence that the policy of coexistence and competition of the two systems will sooner or later bring about the victory of socialism over capitalism on a world scale.

Championing peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, Marxists-Leninists by no means renounce ideological struggle with capitalism, they recognize the lawfulness of just wars of liberation against the colonialists and support them in every way; they do not at all intend to apply peaceful coexistence to relations between exploiters and the exploited, oppressors and the oppressed— their struggle cannot be eliminated by any policy, by any agreement because this is an objective law of antagonistic society leading to the inevitable revolutionary abolition of exploitation and oppression. More than that, the imperialists are afraid of peaceful coexistence because, in its conditions, with the policy of a detente pursued by the socialist countries making headway, the internal contradictions are growing stronger in the military-political blocs of capitalism and centrifugal forces within them are increasing. With tension being reduced and the struggle for disarmament gaining in strength, the positions of the aggressive military groups of monopoly capital are weakened, and this facilitates the struggle of the masses against it within the capitalist countries.

Forms of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism

In our epoch, which has as its main content the revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism the question of the forms in which this transition can be effected is of greatest importance. The classics of Marxism-Leninism repeatedly stressed the diversity of forms of revolutionary struggle and urged not only to see this diversity and the inevitability of new forms, but also to take an active part in this process. "We must remember," Lenin wrote, "that every movement of the people assumes infinitely diverse forms, constantly producing new ones, discarding old ones and creating changes or new combinations of old and new forms. And it is our duty actively to participate in this process of working out methods and means of struggle" (Works, Vol. 6, p. 173).

Summing up the experience of history, the classics of Marxism-Leninism pointed out that two forms of socialist revolution exist: non-peaceful and peaceful, i.e. without an armed uprising and civil war.

And indeed, life has shown that the historically necessary establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat has taken place as a result of the socialist revolution which proceeded, depending on the concrete situation and the correlation of the fighting forces either peacefully, without armed struggle, or not peacefully, as a result of an armed uprising and civil war. Thus, in Russia which was the first to blaze the trail to socialism when the bourgeoisie was stronger than the proletariat on an international scale, the class struggle became especially acute. Therefore, in Russia when the petty bourgeois parties (Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries) refused to ensure full power to the Soviets so as to realise in this way the possibility of the peaceful development of the revolution, while the Provisional Government resorted to armed attack on the working people, the power of the working class was established in the only possible way under such conditions, not peacefully, as a result of the October armed uprising. On the other hand, already in those years, the possibility of transition to a dictatorship of the proletariat peacefully, without bloodshed was demonstrated: in 1919 the power of the working class was established in Hungary without a single shot being fired. True, international capital succeeded in strangling the young Hungarian republic, utilizing the overwhelming superiority of armed forces and the treachery of the Social Democrats. But the defeat of the Hungarian revolution of 1919 shows not that the peaceful establishment of the dictatorship of the working class is impossible, but that international reaction is prepared to do everything to destroy the power of the working people. That is why the working class, on establishing its state power, must be prepared to give determined rebuff to the intrigues of the imperialists.

Life today confronts Marxist-Leninist science with the question: in what forms will the revolutionary transition to socialism be effected in countries of the capitalist system?

The decisions of the 20th Congress of the U.P.S.U. and the Declaration of the Conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries took into account the new situation, the new correlation of forces in the world, and proceeding from this, drew new fundamental conclusions about the different forms of transition of different countries to socialism. "In connection with the radical changes in the world arena," it is pointed out in the report of N.S. Khrushchov to the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U., "new prospects are also opening up in respect to the transition of countries and nations to socialism." In view of the changes in the correlation of forces more favourable conditions have been created for the revolutionary victory of socialism both with the help of armed means of struggle and also without them; in the obtaining international situation the peaceful form of development of the revolution, indicated yet by the classics of Marxism-Leninism, has become more feasible in a number of countries, for the first time the opportunity has also appeared to utilize in some countries the parliamentary way for winning power by the working class and for the transition to socialism.

Present-day revisionists have tried to utilize these conclusions of creative Marxism for their own ends. Under the guise of "further developing" the propositions of the Congress they started to speak of gradual parliamentary evolution instead of socialist revolution; started to popularize still more assiduously the reformist idea of non-revolutionary "growing of capitalism" into socialism. "To orient oneself solely on the revolutionary path and revolutionary methods of struggle," wrote the Yugoslav revisionist Peculic, "means inevitably to ignore and sacrifice some possibilities of socialist transformation objectively existing in social reality." Such an interpretation of the new prospects of development towards socialism does not contain a grain of Marxism because it denies the immutable Marxist proposition that transition from capitalism to socialism is possible only through socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Marxists have unanimously rebuffed the revisionists' falsifications. But this does not satisfy some; they come out not only against revisionism, but also demand a renunciation of the new conclusions of creative Marxism which are of fundamental importance. Proceeding from their understanding of the present epoch, they hold that after Lenin's death nothing happened in the world as would require a further development of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the forms of transition to socialism. In their opinion, the only practicable way to socialism is the one of armed uprising and civil war, while peaceful transition today is just as rare an exception as in the past and that the parliamentary way is entirely out of the question.

It would be absolutely wrong to identify revolution with civil war, to hold that under revolution Leninism implies only the application by the oppressed class of armed violence or a revolutionary war. In all of Lenin's pronouncements there is nothing resembling an identification of the socialist revolution with civil war.

For Lenin, as for all Marxists, the cardinal, inalienable feature of the revolution is by no means civil war but the passing of power from the hands of the reactionary class into the hands of the progressive class. "The transfer of state power from one class to another class, Lenin wrote, "is the first, the principal the basic sign of a revolution both in the strictly scientific and in the practically political meaning of the term." (Works, Russ. Ed., Vol.24, p.24-25).

Allegations that revolution and civil war are the one and the same thing are incompatible with this proposition of Leninism. The essence of the mistake here consists in the confusion of the obligatory content of the revolution (the transfer of power) with its possible form (civil war).

While not denying openly the possibility of a peaceful transition to socialism, some people do not want to agree that in the present epoch the possibility of such a transition has become more feasible in a number of countries. And here too they ignore the nature of our epoch, considering that the birth of the world socialist system has not introduced any new, favourable elements in the struggle of the working class against the bourgeoisie. Making use of Lenin's statement who pointed in the past to the rarity of the peaceful development of the revolution, they present it in a way as though such a course of events will always be a possibility rarely encountered in history. It is impossible to agree with this because such a viewpoint does not wish to reckon with the change in the correlation of forces taking place in the world and regards the revolution as a process completely confined to national bounds and not subjected to the influence of the conditions around it. Revolution is a result of the internal development of each country, but of course not isolated from the development of the world as a whole. The socialist revolution in any country is part of the world revolutionary movement and the strength of the bourgeoisie and the strength of the working class in each country largely depend on the correlation of their forces on an international scale. Nor must we forget that the bourgeoisie ventures to unleash civil war in case it counts on any substantial internal or external allies, that the bourgeoisie may prefer a peaceful transfer of power if it is convinced that only in this way can it save its neck. It is generally known that in a number of People's Democracies the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established as a result of the peaceful development of the socialist revolution which proceeded already after the defeat of fascism, after the victory of the national-liberation struggle.

Of course, Marxists must take into account the fact that the choice of the means of struggle depends not only on the working people; therefore, even where there is a possibility for the peaceful development of the revolution they must also be prepared for another possibility, the non-peaceful development of the revolution. But this does not do away with the indisputable fact that the denial of the possibility of the peaceful development of the socialist revolution disarms the Communists in a number of countries, prevents them from extending their bonds with the masses.

It should be stressed that one must not identify every peaceful path with the parliamentary path: the parliamentary path is only one of the possible varieties of the peaceful way of the socialist revolution; its distinction consists in that to establish the power of the working class a lawful, legally created institution of bourgeois democracy, parliament, is utilized. In Russia, when Lenin wrote about the possibility of a peaceful path of the development of the revolution in 1917 he meant not the parliamentary path because the Soviets, through which the only peaceful way of developing the revolution was possible were an "outside-of-the-law," non-constitutional organization.

Following the spirit of Leninism, the 20th Congress of the C.P.S.U. pointed out that in the present conditions a favourable situation was shaping for the development of the revolution in some countries in the parliamentary way. The point is that now the working class of some countries has a real possibility to rally round itself a majority of the population, and relying on the mass revolutionary movement, inflict a political defeat on the reactionary forces, to weaken their role in representative institutions, and, increasing its influence in them, to make use of parliament for the winning of power by the working class, for the accomplishment of its class tasks. Thereby the revolutionary working-class movement is capable of turning parliament into an instrument for carrying out the will of the people. The possibility of such a path is indicated in the programmatic documents of the Communist parties of Italy, Great Britain and other countries.

To recognize the possibility of a peaceful, parliamentary transition to socialism does not at all mean to sink to the positions of opportunism and reformism. Firstly, no Marxist-Leninist considers such a transition the only one possible: Marxists have not denied, nor they deny now that in definite conditions the proletariat will be compelled to reply with armed violence to the violence of the exploiters. Secondly, no Marxist expects to achieve the victory of socialism solely with the help of the ballot box; what is meant is broad revolutionary actions of the masses outside parliament, the class struggle inevitable everywhere which, under definite conditions, may lead to the utilization of parliament for the peaceful development of the socialist revolution.

A concrete analysis of the situation is needed. In historical conditions where only an armed uprising, civil war can be the chief form of the development of the revolution, renunciation of the armed struggle, insistence on parliamentary forms of struggle, on peaceful means of winning power signifies, in fact, a renunciation of the revolution, renunciation of the struggle for its victory, signifies reformism, opportunism, while the employment of non-peaceful methods of struggle in such conditions has been and remains revolutionary Marxism, Leninism. And conversely, in different circumstances where corresponding conditions have ripened, or are ripening, for the employment of peaceful forms for the development of the revolution, for the utilization of parliament to transfer power to the working class,

to insist on armed methods of struggle for power signifies, in fact, renunciation of the real means of achieving the victory of the revolution, signifies sectarianism, that is, the self-same opportunism, while in such conditions it is only the employment of peaceful parliamentary methods of struggle that represent revolutionary Marxism, Leninism.

For Stronger Unity of the Socialist Camp

The new element contained now in the approach of the Marxist-Leninist Parties to the question of the motive forces of contemporary social development is inseverably associated with the character of our epoch, with the new solution of the problems of peace and war and the forms of transition to socialism. What underlies the Marxist understanding of the motive forces of the present epoch?

In the first place, recognition of the fact that the class struggle which was the locomotive of world history in all antagonistic societies, also performs this function when two opposite world systems exist, that coexistence, competition of the two systems is a major form of the class struggle in the present epoch. A revolutionary, class approach has been, and remains, the alpha and omega of political strategy and tactics of all the activities of the Communist parties, despite the arguments of the social reformists and revisionists about the "dissolution" of capitalism in socialism, their "inter-penetration" and other fables designed to deceive the working masses.

Analysing and summing up the historical experience of competition between the two systems, creative Marxism is revealing new moments and factors of the class struggle on the world arena. It discloses the important part played in this struggle by the motive forces of social development brought into being by the world socialist system. What are these forces, what is their nature? It is a fact that the class struggle as such is historically bound up with the existence of the social system of antagonistic classes which is outliving its age. With the death of this system the class struggle will exhaust its function and disappear from the historical arena forever. World communism will develop according to new historical laws, will bring into being motive forces which conform to its non-antagonistic nature that differs fundamentally from capitalism. The world socialist system already today is engendering new forces adequate to it; new stimuli and accelerators of social progress; they are making themselves increasingly felt both within the socialist camp and on the international arena. A proper appraisal of the role and significance of these factors is a necessary condition for the successful struggle of the forces of peace and progress against the forces of war and reaction.

A monolithic commonwealth of equal sovereign countries marching to a single, common goal, a commonwealth, unprecedented and impossible in capitalist conditions, has arisen on the soil of socialism and is gaining in strength in our days.

The growing unity of this socialist camp is a force hostile in its class nature to imperialism. It represents a new, mighty factor of contemporary social development, is acquiring ever bigger importance and playing a great part in all social life. What does experience show? It shows that the unity of the socialist countries is one of the cardinal elements of the strength of the world socialist system. The more solid it is, the stronger the determining influence of the socialist camp on the destinies of mankind, the greater the successes in building socialism and communism and in the struggle for world peace, the more irrepressible the forces of social progress and the firmer the confidence of the peoples in their happy future.

Present-day revisionists are vainly seeking to belittle the historic role of the commonwealth of the socialist countries, they picture it as a military bloc, as some kind of a product of a specific military and political situation. To make such assertions means deliberately to distort the facts. The unity of the socialist camp is strong and unbreakable precisely because it expresses not transient moments but the most essential aspects of an advanced social system and is deeply rooted in life.

The commonwealth of socialist countries is objectively determined by the economic substance, the nature of the world socialist system. The socialist mode of production, socialist public ownership of the means of production, relations of comradely co-operation and fraternal mutual assistance of the producers of material values comprise the economic basis of each socialist country and of the entire socialist camp. With the same objective necessity with which the economic system of capitalism, private capitalist property and the relations of exploitation of man by man engender discord and enmity between peoples and countries, the socialist system creates a new type of international relations, different in principle, and gives rise to friendship of the peoples and mutual assistance of the socialist countries. The economic law of balanced, proportional development, operating in the world socialist system, results in that countries economically backward in the past, drawing on the experience and assistance of other socialist states, advance at an accelerated pace, develop their economy and culture, overcome their lag and emerge in the ranks of countries advanced economically.

Can there be anything like it under capitalism? Apologists of capitalism may say that "commonwealths" of states are created by capitalism as well. But what is the price of these "commonwealths"? In them the strong dominate over the weak, the plunder of some multiplies the wealth of others and the abyss between the developed and backward countries grows deeper. Nothing else could be expected: such is the nature of capital.

All socialist countries are states of the dictatorship of the working class, the only consistently revolutionary and consistently internationalist class of our time.

The working class rallies round itself all the labouring people, strengthens the alliance with the peasantry and friendship of the nations on the platform of struggle for socialism, for an economic and cultural progress, for greater well-being, for peace. The consistently revolutionary, internationalist policy of the Communist Parties conforms to the common class substance of state power. Combined in it harmoniously are the national and international tasks of the working class, of all the working people; it expresses the policy of strengthening the unity of the socialist countries.

And lastly, the unity of the socialist camp is consolidated on a fundamental, Marxist-Leninist ideological basis. It is not any kind of unity that conforms to the great revolutionary aims and tasks of our epoch but only that unity which is consolidated, cemented by the community of progressive ideology, by consistently revolutionary ideological principles. It goes without saying that various time-serving associations, for example, such as the Bloc of Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia do not need a common ideological basis. But it is because the community of socialist countries was brought into being by the basic, the deepest requirements of social life that the community of a Marxist-Leninist ideological basis comprises an indispensable condition for the very existence of such a commonwealth.

The Communist parties of the socialist countries see their primary duty in consistently implementing the only, Marxist-Leninist line in the solution of all problems and tasks of contemporary social development, in strictly adhering to the Marxist principles of their common activities and struggle, expressed in the Declaration of the Conference of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries (1957). Defining the mainstays on which the unity of the socialist camp rests, the Declaration points out: "The socialist states are united in one commonwealth by their following the common path of socialism, by the common class substance of the social and economic system and state power, the need for mutual support and assistance, by the community of interests and aims in the common struggle against imperialism, for the victory of socialism and communism, by the ideology of Marxism-Leninism common for all."

The unity of our world outlook gives rise to unity of action as well. And we see how in the most diverse spheres of social life the great effective force of the commonwealth of socialist countries is manifested. Awareness of the community of aims and tasks, friendship, and the common efforts of the people greatly accelerate social progress.

Unity in action is expressed first of all in the common front, the selfless common work of the people of the socialist countries in building socialism and communism. The 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. drew the conclusion that the socialist countries, making successful use of the potentialities inherent in the socialist system, will more or less simultaneously go over to the highest phase of communist society.

The strengthening of the commonwealth and expansion of the mutual assistance of these countries are one of the primary conditions for this transition. What does a united front in advancing to communism mean in practice, in life?

The Communist parties regard the building of socialism and communism in their countries as an integral part of the general advance to the goal set; they combine, unite into an indivisible whole the interests of the given country and the common, basic interests of the entire socialist camp. It is this way that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is acting. The Soviet seven-year plan has revealed broad prospects for the further consolidation of the commonwealth and mutual assistance between all the socialist countries. The Communist parties of the other socialist countries are acting the same way.

An internationalist policy and practice of all-round economic, scientific, technical and cultural co-operation and fraternal mutual assistance are being consistently implemented. The activities of the Economic Mutual Assistance Council make it possible to see the huge and ever-growing scale of economic co-operation of the socialist countries. If need be, they also make certain sacrifices for the common interests of the socialist camp.

By supplying the other socialist countries with the latest equipment, the Soviet Union displays internationalist concern for the earliest development of their productive forces and is helping them swiftly to overtake the economically developed capitalist countries and improve the living standard of the people. In their turn, Soviet people are grateful to the peoples of the other socialist countries for their assistance and support.

Reciprocal exchange of experience in building socialism and communism is growing in scale. The significance of practical experience in scientifically substantiated guidance of economic development is particularly great in present-day conditions.

"A proper policy of economic development," N.S. Khrushchov stresses, "is the chief condition for the victory of socialism and communism not only in separate countries, but also on the scale of the world socialist system. We must not forget that competition of the two systems is under way on the world arena. We believe in the victory of our system. For this we have all the objective conditions. But these conditions must be cleverly utilized. The very nature of the world socialist system is such that it demands the closest co-ordination of the economic development of all countries, the rational division of labour among them."

Of vital importance in the present situation are joint measures of the socialist countries in reinforcing their defence power, joint agreed actions in foreign policy designed to ease international tension and strengthen peace.

Solving some or other problems of their foreign policy, the socialist countries take into account both the national interests and the interests of the entire socialist camp. Only such a policy is in keeping with the principles of Marxism and can ensure the success of the foreign-policy actions of the socialist countries.

The internationalist strivings of the socialist countries are also expressed in their active support of the revolutionary movement of the working people in the capitalist countries, the national liberation movement in the colonies and dependent countries.

The camp of socialism, its indestructible unity is the greatest gain of the people of the socialist countries, of the working class and all the working people in the capitalist world, of all progressive mankind. That is why the Marxist-Leninist parties regard as one of their most vital tasks to continue to strengthen the commonwealth of states of the world socialist system, to extend their fraternal co-operation and mutual assistance.

Accomplishment of this task is connected with more intensive international education of the Communists, of all the working people of the socialist countries. Now that the socialist camp is the cardinal factor in the struggle for peace and social progress there is no socialist internationalism, nor can there be any, without recognition of the need to strengthen in every way the world socialist system, to multiply its forces, defend it from the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, to reinforce its unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Manifestations of national limitedness, attempts to counterpose the wrongly understood national interests to the international duty of strengthening the socialist camp as a whole are more harmful in present-day conditions than ever before. At the same time we must not allow any underestimation of the national distinctions and historical peculiarities of a given country, when Marxist-Leninist parties choose the concrete forms, ways and methods of socialist transformations. Able combination of the generally important and nationally distinctive elements has been and remains an indispensable condition of success in building socialism and communism.

The creative approach of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the other communist parties to Marxist-Leninist theory has been a primary condition of the epochal victories scored by the U.S.S.R., the world socialist system as a whole and the liberation movement the world over. It is a true guarantee of fresh great achievements in the struggle for peace, for the triumph of communism.

(Kommunist, No. 12, August 1960. In full.)

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Коммунистическая партия Советского Союза



ПРАВДА

Орган Центрального Комитета
Коммунистической партии Советского Союза

№ 282 (15406)
49-й номер

Суббота, 8 октября 1960 года

ЦЕНА 20 КОП.

Пребывание Н. С. Хрущева в Нью-Йорке

НЬЮ-Йорк, 7 октября. Присутствуя при Председателе Совета Министров СССР сообщении 6 октября по второй повестке дня президенту Национального Спиритуса посетил Председателя Совета Министров СССР Н. С. Хрущева перед своим отъездом на родину.

В дружественной и открытой беседе Н. С. Хрущев и президент Спиритуса обменялись мнениями по ряду важных вопросов, представляющих интерес для СССР и Национального Спиритуса.

Н. С. Хрущев пожелал президенту Спиритуса счастливого пути и успеха в его деятельности на благо народа Национального Спиритуса и всего мира.

НЬЮ-Йорк, 7 октября. (ТАСС). Вчера во второй раз вышел для главы советской делегации на XV сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН Н. С. Хрущев посетил важную общественную деятельность США. Внесению в программу, которая устроила в его честь митинг.

Митинг Н. С. Хрущевым и Элизабетой Труманн состоялся в городской библиотеке в которой принял участие министр иностранных дел СССР А. А. Громыко.

О

НЬЮ-Йорк, 7 октября. (См. корр. ТАСС). Вчера вечером глава советской делегации на

XV сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН Н. С. Хрущев присутствовал на обеде, устроенном в его честь премьер-министром Индии Джа. Неру. На обеде присутствовали также министр иностранных дел СССР А. А. Громыко, постоянный представитель СССР при ООН В. А. Зорин, посол СССР в США М. А. Мамин, а также другие. С индийской стороны были Кришна Маном, секретарь по иностранным делам Джа. Неру, постоянный представитель Индии при ООН Дипа, посол Индии в США Чатра и другие.

Обед прошел в дружественной обстановке.

Генеральному секретарю Национального комитета
Коммунистической партии США

товарищу Гэсу ХОЛЛУ

Дорогой товарищ Гэс Холл!

Центральный Комитет Коммунистической партии Советского Союза шлет Вам, товарищу и другу, сердечные приветствия и выражает искреннюю признательность за активное участие в борьбе за мир и демократические права американского народа. Братский привет в день Вашего 60-летия.

От всего сердца желаем Вам доброго здоровья и новых успехов в Вашей благородной борьбе за сплочение разрозненных наций и народов, за укрепление дружбы между народами, за ликвидацию американских баз на территории других государств, за укрепление дружбы между народами нашей страны, за мир и социальный прогресс.

ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ
КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ПАРТИИ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА

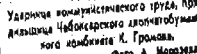
В. И. ЛЕНИН

(Оценочная. Присвоить на 1-2 стр.)

Мы твердо убеждены в том, что раз-
мудростью является полагать войну как и переми-
рие, так и во все время. Превращение
коммунистических и рабочих партий по-
торопило на Бухарестской сессии, что
она рассматривала бы

За прояву единства и солидарности по
политическому вопросу во главе с Сою-
зом Советов!

Составлен в том порядке, в котором
был в то время против здания



100

ми силами США и ФРГ осуществляют грандиознейший по размаху план боеприпасов, запасаемых в соответствии с требованиями НАТО. В настоящее время в западных странах производится ежегодно 10 тысяч тонн боеприпасов, что в 10 раз превышает потребности НАТО. В настоящее время в США производится 10 тысяч тонн боеприпасов, что в 10 раз превышает потребности НАТО. В настоящее время в США производится 10 тысяч тонн боеприпасов, что в 10 раз превышает потребности НАТО.

В отчётной работе от 8 августа Президиум ЦСНБ, анализируя растущую угрозу в стабильность европейских стран

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10-7-60 9:52 PM JLD

TO/DIRECTOR 14

FROM SAC, NEW YORK

080015

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. H. BELMONT. (SOLO, IS-C. BUFILE 100-428091. RENYAIRTEL OCTOBER 3, 1960, FURNISHING CODED MESSAGE FROM CG 5824-S TO NY 694-S*. ON OCTOBER 6, 1960, NY 694-S* ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT IN AN EFFORT TO FURTHER CLARIFY THE REFERENCED CODED MESSAGE, HE CONTACTED GUS HALL, CPUSA GENERAL SECRETARY. (IT WILL BE NOTED INFORMANT WAS TO FURNISH THE INFO IN SAID CODED MESSAGE TO HALL). WITH REGARD TO PARAGRAPHS 2 AND 3 ON PAGE 2 OF REFERENCED AIRTEL, HALL FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO: THE FRIEND OF J. LOVESTONE IN PARAGRAPH 2 AND THE DOCTOR MENTIONED IN PARAGRAPH 3 ARE IDENTICAL. THIS INDIVIDUAL, A SUPPOSED FRIEND OF J. LOVESTONE, FURNISHES THE CPUSA WITH INFO RE LOVESTONE'S ACTIVITIES IN THE ILGWU. HE IS A DOCTOR WHO LOST HIS LICENSE MANY YEARS AGO AND WAS ARRESTED ON CONSPIRACY CHARGES IN THE TWENTIES. HE CANNOT HAVE HIS MEDICAL LICENSE RENEWED, BUT WORKS IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ILGWU WITHOUT A LICENSE. HALL ALSO REFERRED TO HIM AS "THE SOVIET COUNTERFEITER." ACCORDING TO HALL, ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL MAY GO TO CUBA TO PRACTICE MEDICINE. HALL EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT IT WOULD NOT BE WISE TO ALLOW HIM TO GO TO CUBA BECAUSE "HE IS TOO VALUABLE FOR US." HE STATED HE IS HOLDING IN ABEYANCE THE DECISION WITH RESPECT TO WHETHER THIS INDIVIDUAL SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO GO TO CUBA. HALL ADVISED THAT CG 5824-S* HAD FURNISHED INFO RE THIS PERSON TO THE CUBAN DELEGATION AT THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS IN PRAGUE. (IT IS BELIEVED THAT LOVESTONE'S FRIEND IS IDENTICAL WITH DR. VALENTINE GREGORY BURTON, WAS. SUBJECT OF BUFILE 100-262352 AND NYFILE

REC-30

5 OCT 24 1960

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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☐ Radio☒ Teletype

PAGE TWO, NEW YORK

080015

100-57368.) HALL INTERPRETED PARAGRAPH 4 ON PAGE 2 OF REAIRTEL AS FOLLOWS: PHIL BART WAS TO BE ADVISED THAT THE CUBANS ARE GOING TO PRINT IN CUBA AN ENGLISH TEXT NEWSPAPER WHICH WILL BE DISTRIBUTED IN THE USA. THERE HAS BEEN NO DECISION AS YET WITH RESPECT TO THE FORMAT OF THE AFORESAID PAPER. CG 5824-S HAS BEEN DISCUSSING THIS MATTER WITH THE CUBAN DELEGATION IN PRAGUE. THE "CHIEF CIGAR SALESMAN" MENTIONED IN PARAGRAPH 5 ON PAGE 2 OF REAIRTEL IS, ACCORDING TO HALL, BLAS ROCA, HEAD OF THE CUBAN CP, WHO IS ON HIS WAY TO MOSCOW. WITH REGARD TO THE "MAIL ORDER INNER CIRCULAR LETTER," REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2 ON PAGE 3 OF REAIRTEL, HALL ADVISED AS FOLLOWS: THIS IS A SECRET DOCUMENT ISSUED BY THE CHINESE AND ATTACKING THE CPSU. [REDACTED] RETURNED FROM PRAGUE A FEW DAYS AGO AND TOLD HALL THAT HE HAD MET IN PRAGUE CG 5824-S WHO TOLD HIM THAT A DOCUMENT WAS BEING CIRCULATED BY THE CHINESE ATTACKING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE SOVIET UNION. ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] AS REPORTED BY HIM TO CG 5824-S, THE SOVIETS ARE ACCUSING THE CHINESE OF CIRCULATING SLANDEROUS AND LIBELOUS LIES ABOUT THEM. HALL WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH AND INTERPRETATION OF OTHER MATTERS MENTIONED IN THE AFORESAID CODED LETTER.

RECEIVED:

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10:33 PM CODING UNIT

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CC Mr. Top

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☐ Radio☒ Teletype

URGENT 10-17-60 6:01 PM JLD

TO DIRECTOR 4

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 171910

SOLO; IS-C. ON OCTOBER 16, 1960, NY 694-S ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A NOTE FROM CG 5824-S DATED OCTOBER 8, 1960 AT MOSCOW. ACCORDING TO NY 694-S THE LETTER, IN CODED LANGUAGE, MENTIONED THE FOLLOWING. CG 5824-S IS WELL, IS BUSY, AND PROBABLY WILL NOT WRITE AGAIN UNTIL HE LEAVES MOSCOW. AS REGARDS HIS MISSION, HE IS DOING WELL. FROM INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO CG 5824-S, THE SOVIET CHINESE DISPUTE IS "STATIC," THERE BEING NO CHANGE AS YET WITH REGARD TO THE SAID DISPUTE. CG 5824-S DESIRED TO KNOW WHETHER IT HAS BEEN DEFINITELY DECIDED THAT JAMES JACKSON SHOULD ATTEND THE CP CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW IN NOVEMBER. CG 5824-S HAS LEARNED THAT AFTER THE SAID CONFERENCE, JACKSON PLANS TO VISIT SEVERAL COUNTRIES IN AFRICA. HE NOTED THAT THE SOVIETS ARE UNAWARE OF JACKSON'S PLANS TO VISIT AFRICA, AND REQUESTED THAT NY 694-S ASCERTAIN WHETHER GUS HALL IS AWARE OF JACKSON'S PLANS TO DO SO. CG 5824-S STATED THAT BEFORE LEAVING THE USA HE HAD BEEN TOLD BY GUS HALL THAT BALTIMORE CP FUNCTIONARY GEORGE MEYERS MIGHT GO TO MOSCOW. CG 5824-S REQUESTED THAT HE BE ADVISED WHETHER MEYERS WILL GO TO MOSCOW IN THE NEAR FUTURE. CG 5824-S ALSO STATED THAT HE HAD LEARNED THAT ELIZABETH MASCOLO, TIM BUCK'S PARAMOUR, WOULD GO TO CHINA TO VISIT [REDACTED] AND THE LATTER'S FAMILY. THE CHICAGO INFORMANT INQUIRED WHETHER SHE HAD LEFT YET TO GO TO CHINA. NY 694-S NOTED THAT HE ALREADY HAD SENT TO CG 5824-S IN MOSCOW INFORMATION CONCERNING WHICH CPUSA FUNCTIONARIES WOULD ATTEND AS DELEGATES TO THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

EX 105
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100-428091-1015

18 OCT 25 1960

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☐ Radio☒ Teletype

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PAGE TWO FROM NEW YORK 171910

ACCORDING TO NY 694-S, APPARENTLY AS OF OCTOBER 8, 1960, CG 5824-S HAD NOT RECEIVED NY 694-S LETTER CONTAINING THIS INFORMATION. NY 694-S FURTHER NOTED THAT ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG HAD FURNISHED THE SAME INFORMATION TO A CONTACT IN THE SOVIET UN DELEGATION FOR TRANSMITTAL TO MOSCOW. CG 5824-S ALSO INQUIRED WHETHER NY 694-S HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY SINCE CG 5824-S LEFT THE USA. CHICAGO ADVISED BY MAIL.

RECEIVED: 6:12 PM TELETYPE

6:16 PM CODING UNIT HL

cc: Mr. Fox

SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

1 - Mr. Fox
November 8, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)-1016

EX-125

REC-52

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SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 10-20-60.

Enclosed are the five pamphlets issued by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, which were received at a blind post office box in Chicago, Illinois. These items are listed as follows:

1. "Press Communique on the Growth of China's National Economy in 1959"
2. "A Victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence" (Important documents on the settlement of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Question through friendly negotiations and on the development of friendly relations between China and Burma)
3. "The Socialist Transformation of Capitalist Industry and Commerce in China"
4. "Documents on the Sino-Indian Boundary Question"
5. "Oppose the Revival of Japanese Militarism"

Enclosures (5)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

These pamphlets were received at a blind post office box in Chicago, Illinois. This box number was given to representatives of the Communist Party of China by CG 5824-S*. Referenced Chicago communication furnishes a summary of each of these pamphlets. The pamphlets were made available to Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) by SA Sam Papich and to the Department of State by SA [redacted]. State advised SA [redacted] on 11-3-60 that the

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED PAGE TWO

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Letter to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED:

pamphlets were thoroughly reviewed and found to be very interesting. State advised it would appreciate receiving similar material as it is obtained. This procedure of furnishing material of this nature to State and CIA will continue.

CG 134-46-Sub B

of the governments of Burma and China in regard to the settlement of a border dispute between Burma and China. The first statements were made in June, 1954, and conclude with the signing of an agreement in January, 1960.

In a report delivered in July, 1957, CHOU En-lai stated in part: "Like so many outstanding questions existing among Asian and African countries, the question of the boundary line between China and Burma is the result of the policy of aggression carried on over the years by the imperialists. Both China and Burma have now achieved independence and are making efforts to secure a peaceful international environment so that they can engage in peaceful construction in their own countries. Together with India, China and Burma were the first to initiate the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence."

This appears to be the theme of this entire leaflet.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence referred to throughout this leaflet appear on page 1 and are:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
2. Non-aggression.
3. Non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
4. Equality and mutual benefit.
5. Peaceful co-existence.

The treaty of friendship between China and Burma was signed on January 28, 1960, and appears on pages 30 through 32. The agreement on the border dispute between China and Burma was also signed on January 28, 1960, and appears on pages 33 through 37.

The editor's note appearing on the third page of this leaflet is a good summary of the leaflet.

III. "The Socialist Transformation of
Capitalist Industry and Commerce in China"

This booklet gives a Marxist-Leninist interpretation of the expropriation of private property in China and the establishment of socialism. It states that before the revolution in China the capitalist or imperialist countries exploited the economy of China and caused an uneven growth of the economy in this backward country. It shows the necessity of utilizing the capitalists in China for a time after the Communists took over so as not to upset the economy; yet to gradually eliminate all private ownership of any means of production.

The following paragraphs are taken from page 56:

"In China we did not use the method of expropriation in dealing with capitalists industry and commerce but adopted the policy of 'buying off' together with the policy of use, restriction and transformation. That is to say, state capitalism was a step, a method and a way of transforming capitalist industry and commerce.

"State capitalism in China was a type of capitalist economy under the control of state organizations, under the guidance of the socialist economy and the supervision of the workers. In other words, it was a form of cooperation and alliance between the socialist and capitalist sectors of the economy. Embodying the leadership of the socialist sector over the capitalist one, it was a special form of class struggle during the transition period. Through this alliance the state used and restricted capitalist enterprises according to the requirements of socialism, gradually replacing capitalist relations of production with socialist ones."

Comment: It appears that Cuba may be using the blueprint set forth in this booklet in order to convert capitalist enterprises into socialist or Communist enterprises.

IV. "Documents on the Sino-Indian
Boundary Question"

This booklet contains an exchange of correspondence between China and India from September, 1959, to February, 1960.

CG 134-46-Sub B

1960, in regard to the border dispute between the two countries. Most of the correspondence is signed by either CHOU En-lai or JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Each country charges the other with occupying territory belonging to it. The Chinese position is that the so called Mc Mahon Line was a product of British policy of aggression against the Tibet region of China and has never been recognized by any Chinese central government, and is, therefore, decidedly illegal. Also that the tense situation arising on the Sino-Indian border was caused entirely by trespassing and provocation by Indian troops and, therefore, the Indian government should be held fully responsible.

China claims that there has never been a boundary between India and China which is clearly delimited and recognized by treaty, and maps and historical data are used to support this position.

The Indian position is that the Mc Mahon Line and the other boundaries between India and China have been recognized by treaty and consent. India relies on maps and historical data to support the position that India has not violated any Chinese territory, but that China has occupied territory that has been long recognized as Indian country.

Comment: It is not believed that this booklet presents anything new. While there may be more detail, the essence of this dispute was presented in the public press during the height of the Sino-Indian boundary dispute.

V. "Oppose the Revival of
Japanese Militarism"

In this booklet several documents are used to set forth the position of China that the treaty between the United States and Japan concluding World War II should have included China, the Soviet Union and other countries as a result of the Potsdam Declaration. Further, that through this treaty Japan did not gain complete national independence and is merely a base for military aggression by the United States, using Asians

CG 134-46-Sub B

against Asians, ^{and} the Far East. China also contends that while the leaders of the government of Japan go along with the aggressive aims of the United States in the hope of reviving Japanese militarism, the people of Japan do not support this policy and want Japan to renew normal and peaceful diplomatic and trade relations with China and the Soviet Union.

Through the documents set forth in this booklet China uses clever propaganda to appeal to the people of Japan to protest the renewal of the security treaty between the United States and Japan. Material appearing on pages 70 through 72 of this booklet contain the theme used in most of the documents set forth in this booklet.

Comment: Judging by the riots in Japan in protest of the renewal of the United States-Japanese security treaty and against the visit of President EISENHOWER to Japan, China has achieved some measure of success with the arguments it uses in the documents in this booklet. The documents also indicate how the Communist Party of Japan and the Socialist Party of Japan have supported the viewpoints of China.

10- Mr. Fox

SAC, Chicago. (134-46-Sub B)

December 1, 1960

REC-44

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 6019

EX-105

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Reurlet 10-25-60.

Enclosed are the two pamphlets issued by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, which were received at a blind post office box in Chicago, Illinois. These items are listed as follows:

1. "Support the Patriotic and Just Struggle of the Turkish People"
2. "Two Tactics, One Aim," (An Exposure of the Peace Tricks of U. S. Imperialism)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

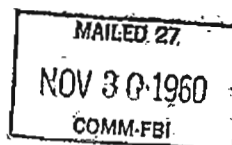
These pamphlets were received at a blind post office box in Chicago, Illinois. This box number was given to representatives of the Communist Party of China by CG 5824-S*. Referenced Chicago communication furnishes a summary of each of these pamphlets. The pamphlets were made available to the Department of State on 11-2-60 by SA [redacted] and were made available to Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) on 11-10-60 by SA Sam Papich. This procedure of furnishing material of this nature to State and CIA will continue inasmuch as they would like to receive material of this kind. Pamphlets being returned per request of Chicago.

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For Mr. Fox

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

REC-60

DATE: October 25, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On October 11, 1960, there was received in a blind post office box in Chicago two pamphlets mailed to this box from China. The number of this post office box had been given to CG 5824-S* by the Chicago Division and CG 5824-S* had given it to representatives of the Communist Party of China. These two pamphlets are enclosed herewith to the Bureau. It is requested that they be returned to the Chicago Division for transmittal to CG 5824-S* when the Bureau has no further need for them.

One pamphlet is entitled, "Support the Patriotic and Just Struggle of the Turkish People"

This pamphlet contains articles dealing with the riots in Turkey which led to the fall of the MENDERES government. Posing as a friend of the Turkish people the Chinese say, "We will hold still higher the great banner of anti-imperialist unity and resolutely support the just and patriotic struggle of the Turkish people! We will resolutely support the national revolutionary movement of the Asian peoples! Resolutely support the national revolutionary movement of the African peoples! Resolutely support the national and democratic movements of the Latin American peoples! And resolutely support the anti-imperialist, patriotic struggles of all oppressed nations."

"U.S. imperialists, get out of Turkey! Get out of South Korea! Get out of South Vietnam! Get out of Japan! Get out of the Philippines! Get out of our country's territory Taiwan! Down with imperialism! Down with colonialism!"

Comment: This pamphlet contains a vicious attack on the foreign policy of the United States and its support of the regimes such as those of MENDERES in Turkey, SYNGMAN-RHEE in Korea, BATISTA in Cuba, CHIANG Kai-shek in Formosa and FRANCO in Spain.

② - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM) 111-90
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EX 115

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The other pamphlet is entitled, "Two Tactics, One Aim--An Exposure of the Peace Tricks of U.S. Imperialism".

Comment: This pamphlet attacks all phases of the foreign policy of the United States. It criticizes American policy in Formosa, Japan, Asia, South America, Cuba, Korea, Germany, Turkey, etc.

The editor's note, which is dated May, 1960, sets the theme for the pamphlet. It states, "The articles compiled in this pamphlet serve to expose with ample facts and convincing arguments the two tactics--that of 'peace' and that of war--by which U.S. imperialism carries out its plunder and oppression. The purpose of these two tactics is one and the same: To preserve imperialism and all reactionary forces, to obliterate socialism and all progressive forces and enslave the people of the whole world."

On page 3 it is stated, "While being obliged to make certain peace gestures, the U.S. ruling circles are still pushing ahead vigorously with their arms expansion and war preparations, making a strenuous effort to develop inter-continental ballistic missiles, setting up and expanding missile bases in various places, claiming to be ready at any time to resume nuclear weapons tests, and actively trying to strengthen and patch up military blocs in an attempt to gain time to improve their inferior military position."

The following statement is taken from page 5: "The Chinese government has to declare to the world that any international disarmament agreement and all other international agreements which are arrived at without the formal participation of the Chinese People's Republic and the signature of its delegate cannot, of course, have any binding force on China."

The following sentences are taken from page 11: "The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have always taken the safeguarding of the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union as their sacred international duty. They have always regarded an attack against any socialist country by the imperialists and all reactionaries as an attack against China."

The following appears on page 12: "Lenin taught us that in the era of imperialism, the imperialist system is the source of war. Imperialist war is a continuation of its policy of aggression and enslavement. In times of peace, the imperialists always pursue a whole set of policies for the continuous extension of the rule of monopoly capital. The exploitation and oppression of their peoples at home, their domination and plunder of the colonies and semi-colonies and the rivalry among monopoly capital groups in various countries do in fact breed new wars. To the imperialists peace is no more than an interval between wars. Taking advantage of the interval, they work energetically to expand their arms and prepare for the next war."

On page 19 the following appears: "Since World War II U.S. imperialism has adopted a policy most aggressive and hostile to the peoples of the world. Assuming the role of self-styled 'international gendarme', it has taken upon itself the task of suppressing national and democratic revolutions in all colonies and semi-colonies and the people's revolutions in all capitalist countries; it insists on carrying out a policy of 'Western unity' so as to compel the other imperialist nations to bow to U.S. dictates. It even dreams of wiping out the socialist camp in order to realize its ambitions for world domination. It is just because U.S. imperialism adheres to this reactionary policy that the world has been subjected to the actual calamity of the various U.S.-created 'local wars' and the danger of world war still exists."

The following appears on page 36: "U.S. imperialist aggression is directed primarily against these colonial and semi-colonial countries and those which have won national independence. To achieve world peace, people everywhere should give their support to national liberation movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, to the anti-imperialist struggles of countries which have already won national liberation and against imperialist aggression."

The following appears on page 43: "Yet, to this very day, while paying lip-service to peace, the United States is busy stepping up its arms expansion and war preparations, continues

CG 134-46-Sub B

to create cold war, to intensify the oppression and exploitation of its own people by means of war preparations, to exercise control over other Western countries by means of military blocs, to carry out aggression against the underdeveloped countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and persists in its hostility towards the socialist countries."

The following appears on page 58: "The facts have shown that imperialism has two weapons: real guns and bullets, and sugar-coated shells. It has two faces: the real face of a brazen devil and the mask of a fake philanthropist. But it has only one aim, i.e. to preserve imperialism and wipe out socialism; to preserve the reactionary forces and wipe out the progressive forces; to preserve the 'free world' of the aggressors and oppressors and exterminate the genuine freedom of the people. The U.S. way of doing things at the present time is a combination of these two weapons and faces."

The following paragraph appears on page 73: "U.S. imperialism inherited the tradition of the 'axis powers' early in the days following World War II. It is doing its best to revive the militarist forces of West Germany in the West and Japanese militarism in the East. Everywhere, it has organized aggressive military blocs and established military bases. U.S. planes carrying nuclear warheads frequently fly over other countries. U.S. imperialism violates the sovereignty of other nations on the pretext of 'aid' and plunders their riches to feed its own munitions industry. U.S. imperialism is lording it over others in a way that is unprecedented in history."

On page 77 it is stated: "The conclusion of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance has further exposed the criminal character of the U.S. imperialists' pretences about peace while actually preparing for war."

The following paragraph is taken from page 92: "Enjoying U.S. support and relying on its own economic might, and utilizing the sharp Anglo-French contradictions in Europe and Africa, West Germany has gained a decisive position in both the 'Common Market' and 'European Coal and Steel Community'. This fits the intentions of U.S. imperialism which are to use

CG 134-46-Sub B

West Germany as a war-industry base for its anti-Soviet and anti-Communist campaigns, and at the same time as a means to counteract Britain and France and ensure its own predominant position."

The following statements are taken from pages 106, 107 and 108; "The peoples of Latin America have no use for the U.S. brand of Pan-Americanism, which is nothing but a cover for Pan-United-States-ism. What they need is solidarity and mutual co-operation to put an early end to U.S. imperialist aggression and oppression....

"Since the end of World War II, Washington has imposed further U.S.-controlled dictatorships on the Latin American peoples. This has been accomplished behind the anti-Soviet, anti-Communist smokescreen. Without exception these dictatorships all serve the interests of Wall Street. Take Batista as an example. During his rule tens of thousands of Cuban patriots were murdered in cold blood; this was done at the instigation of the United States and carried out according to specific plans by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation....

"As to the Communist Parties of Latin America, they fight unswervingly in the interest of their people, standing in the front lines of the battle against U.S. imperialist aggression and the national and democratic struggles against dictatorial rule. For this they have been persecuted by the notorious F.B.I. and the reactionaries in their own countries."

In regard to the U-2 incident it is stated on page 127: "This brazen act of aggression committed by the United States against the Soviet Union has aroused deepest indignation not only among all the Soviet people but among the Chinese people and the people of various countries in the socialist camp as well. The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is a great, unbreakable entity. The U.S. imperialist provocation against the Soviet Union is a provocation against the entire socialist camp and also a provocation against the 650 million Chinese people. We fully support the Soviet Government and people in their protest to, and condemnation of, the U.S. authorities."

b6
b7c

*Loaned to State
11-2 dated 11-8, 1960*

*Loaned to [redacted] CCA
11/15/60.*

*Returned by CCA
11/23/60 PBT*

F B I

Date: 10/24/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Extreme caution must be exercised with respect to dissemination of information herein inasmuch as, by its nature, said information tends to identify NY 694-S, a valuable informant, as the source thereof. Unless this information is verified by other sources, it should not be incorporated - even in paraphrased form - in the investigative section of a report.

On 10/24/60, NY 694-S advised SA [] that he had received two notes from CG 5824-S one dated October 13th and the other dated October 14th, 1960. The October 13th note in coded language - mentioned the following pertinent matters:

As of October 13th, relations between the Soviets and the Chinese are still as bad as CG 5824-S previously reported. In fact, said relations are even worse. There are still some Communist Parties that support the Chinese position in the Soviet-Chinese dispute. With reference to the November Conference in Moscow, CG 5824-S expressed the hope that HELEN WINTER would be among the CPUSA delegates to the said conference. CG 5824-S suggested that JAMES JACKSON go to Moscow via London rather than via Paris.

The October 14th note - also in coded language mentioned the following:

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume

52 NOV 2 1960

REC-44

(RM)
(41)

EX-102

OCT 25 1960

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

NY 100-134637

CG 5824-S desired that CPUSA delegates to the November conference in Moscow bring with them copies of recent CP publications.

Progress at meetings being attended by CG 5824-S is impeded by the language difficulties encountered. Matters proceed "at a snails pace."

Moscow papers are giving considerable publicity to KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the USA. Chinese at conferences CG 5824-S has attended have been severely reprimanded for suggesting that KHRUSHCHEV's trip to the USA was for propaganda purposes. CG 5824-S has been compelled to support the Soviet views in dispute between the Soviets and the Chinese, and feels he undoubtedly has lost favor with the Chinese.

The 22nd Congress of the CPSU is scheduled for the summer of 1961. CG 5824-S suggested that the CPUSA consider sending to this 22nd Congress of the CPSU representatives from the East, West, and Midwest regions of the CPUSA.

1 - Mr. Fox

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

November 2, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

It is expected that CG 5824-S* will return to the United States around the middle of November, 1960, from the eighth Solo mission and you are instructed to make arrangements to facilitate the obtaining of information from him so that it can be immediately furnished to the Bureau. In connection with this Solo trip, you are to carefully review instructions set forth in Bulet 2-4-59 in regard to the necessity of obtaining details of informant's mission at the earliest possible moment and the forwarding of this information to the Bureau by individual subject matter with separate communications for each topic.

Information concerning the ideological differences between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) and any reconciliation of these differences will be of particular interest to agencies of our Government as well as to intelligence agencies of governments of the free world. Information relating to these matters supplied by CG 5824-S* upon his return should be prepared in the form of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination and classified "Secret." In order to further protect our informant, you are instructed to place "Washington, D. C.," on the letterhead memoranda instead of the city where the memoranda are prepared. It is believed our source can adequately be protected due to the fact that six other members of the Communist Party (CP) National Committee will be in Moscow, Russia, on 11-7-60 to attend as CPUSA delegates the Conference of Secretaries of all the Communist Parties in the world.

Additional data furnished during this and future Solo trips should be prepared in like manner providing, of course, that the security of our informant is not jeopardized. Important and pertinent information which you feel cannot be

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

1 - New York (100-134637)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

REC-35

NOV 2 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

put in the form of a letterhead memorandum for dissemination without jeopardizing our informants should be forwarded to the Bureau as in the past - by airtel. These communications must be clear, concise, complete and accurate so that the information contained therein may be disseminated to high Government officials under a "Top Secret" classification with a minimum amount of editing at the Bureau.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

At the instructions of CPUSA functionaries, CG 5824-S* left the United States 9-22-60 for Russia and Czechoslovakia. He was the CPUSA representative at a conference of Communist Parties held in Moscow, Russia, on 9/28-29/60. He has remained in the communist countries of Europe during October, 1960, and will attend another conference scheduled to be held in Moscow on 11-7-60. These conferences are being held in an effort to reconcile the ideological dispute between the CPSU and the CPC. The CPUSA named six CP National Committee members to join our informant in Moscow as delegates to the November conference, namely, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, James E. Jackson, Mickey Lima, George A. Meyers, James Allen and Helen Winter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65405) DATE: 10/25/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

SUBJECT: TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED
BY SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESP-R
(OO:NY)

ReNYlet to the Bureau, 10/20/60.

On October 10, 1960, NY 694-S* furnished an additional \$4,500.00 received from the Soviets for use of the CP, USA.

Set forth herewith is an analysis of the aforementioned \$4,500.00

| <u>Federal Reserve District</u> | <u>Ten Dollar Notes</u> | <u>Total Notes</u> | <u>Series</u> |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Boston | 2 1 6 | | 1934-C 1934-D 1950 |

- 3 - Bureau (65-65405) (RM) (1 - 100-428091) Solo
- 1 - Los Angeles (65-6696) (Info.) (RM)
 - 1 - Portland (65-1920) (Info.) (RM)
 - 1 - Salt Lake City (65-1291) (Info.) (RM)
 - 1 - San Francisco (65-5323) (Info.) (RM)
 - 1 - Seattle (105-2102) (Info.) (RM)
 - 1 - Washington Field (65-7842) (Info.) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-134637)
 - 1 - New York (65-17696)

100-428091 -
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 28 1960

MFR: epo
(11)

52 NOV 2 1960 6349

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-65405-126

NY 65-17696

| <u>Federal Reserve District</u> | <u>Ten Dollar Notes</u> | <u>Total Notes</u> | <u>Series</u> |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| NEW YORK | 1 3 1 6 6 <u>33</u> | 50 | 1934 1934A 1934B 1934C 1934D 1950 |
| PHILADELPHIA | 1 1 4 <u>11</u> | 17 | 1934A 1934C 1934D 1950 |
| CLEVELAND | 1 4 <u>4</u> | 5 | 1934C 1950 |
| RICHMOND | 1 1 <u>17</u> | 19 | 1934A 1934D 1950 |
| ATLANTA | 1 1 1 4 <u>13</u> | 20 | 1934 1934B 1934C 1934D 1950 |

NY 65-17696

| <u>Federal Reserve District</u> | <u>Ten Dollar Notes</u> | <u>Total Notes</u> | <u>Series</u> |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|
| CHICAGO | 1 <u>7</u> | 8 | 1934B 1950 |
| ST. LOUIS | <u>4</u> | 4 | 1950 |
| MINNEAPOLIS | <u>3</u> | 3 | 1950 |
| KANSAS CITY | 1 2 <u>6</u> | 9 | 1934C 1934D 1950 |
| DALLAS | 1 1 1 2 <u>5</u> | 10 | 1934A 1934B 1934C 1934D 1950 |
| SAN FRANCISCO | 1 1 35 3 13 34 <u>186</u> | | 1928B 1934 1934A 1934B 1934C 1934D 1950 |
| | | <u>273</u> <u>427</u> | |

NY 65-17696

The foregoing chart indicates that the same persistent pattern continues in that the San Francisco Federal Reserve District, which in this instance had issued 63.9% of the total ten dollar notes. Of the \$4,500.00 received by NY 694-S*, there were included 23 ten dollar silver certificates, said 23 notes were not included in the above chart.

The following chart is being set forth to show recipient offices now, time after time, notes fall into immediate or near sequences with notes previously recovered in CP or Espionage operations, particularly when their origin is the San Francisco Federal Reserve District.

In the following chart a note recovered from the \$4,500.00 is indicated by the initials CP after the serial number, a note recovered in a prior CP operation is denoted by an asterisk placed after the serial number, a note recovered in a prior Soviet Espionage operation is denoted by two asterisks placed after the serial number.

| | <u>Difference</u> |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| <u>1950 Series</u> | |
| B 78413983A* | |
| 982A* | |
| 979A CP | 3 |
| <u>1934A Series</u> | |
| L 18672124B** | |
| 037B CP | 87 |

NY 65-17696

| | <u>Difference</u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| L 55924515A* 425A CP | 90 |
| L 55927534A* 403A CP | 131 |
| L 55930132A* 2982A CP 2981A* | 1 |
| L 68064287A CP 252A* 251A* | 35 |

It is noted that of the 15 immediate or near sequences of San Francisco Federal Reserve District money, there were 7 instances of sequence within packages (100 notes to the package), and these sequences were from monies received by NY 694-S* on 9/16/59, 7/26/60, 9/12/60, 10/10/60, as well as by NY 1669-S on 12/5/59. It appears that the Soviets have received new money from their cover operations and after mingling it with used money, put it in storage for subsequent issue. It is being noted at no time have the Soviets issued new money to any one individual or individuals in the packages of 100 notes in numerical sequence of 001 through 100. Further it has been shown that as money is received from the Soviets for use of the CP, USA, such money fits into the index in sequence with other monies previously received from CP and or Espionage operations.

NY 65-17696

As indicated by the above chart 63.9% of the total of \$4,500.00 originated in San Francisco Federal Reserve District.

A comparison of the serial numbers of the above notes against the serial numbers of notes issued to Soviet establishments in NY and WFO (Russian Funds-Bufile 65-28939; NY file 65-6315), produced negative results.

Above for information.

F B I

Date: 11/2/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Malone | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Ingram | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

On 11/1/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that he was in receipt of a letter from CG 5824-S, dated 10/23/60 at Moscow. According to NY 694-S, the letter, in coded language, reflected the following:

The Chicago informant is still working with the Commission in Moscow discussing the Soviet-Chinese dispute. He has conferred with TIMUR TIMOFEEV (TIMMY DENNIS) since the latter returned to Moscow, and TIMMY sent his regards to his father EUGENE DENNIS.

CG 5824-S recommended to EUGENE DENNIS that the latter not "give in an inch" on the "New England situation" (the proposed expulsion of [redacted]). He further recommended that DENNIS not "give in at all" on the Chinese question.

The Chicago informant noted that JAMES JACKSON had arrived in Moscow, and indicated that the CPUSA delegation to the Moscow Conference in November was to have consisted of six people. He expressed surprise that GUS HALL was sending JAMES ALLEN also as a member of the aforesaid delegation.

According to CG 5824-S, most of the delegates from Communist Parties throughout the world reportedly would go to Moscow via London. He suggested that the CPUSA delegation do likewise.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
 1-NY 100-134637 (41)

EX 102

18 NOV 3 1960

ACB:ume
(7)Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

62 NOV 10 1960

NY 100-134637

CG 5824-S indicated that he expected to return to the USA "before Christmas" but that he could not be more specific with regard to the date of his return.

F B I

Date: 11/4/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)b6
b7cVia AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

BAULGARDNER

On 11/3/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that on that date he received a coded letter from CG 5824-S, dated at Moscow on 10/27/60. The letter reflected the following:

CG 5824-S was well, and before the opening of the November 7th conference in Moscow would do some traveling in the Soviet Union. He intends to confer again with TIMUR TIMOFEEV (TIMMY DENNIS), who is preparing to take a two week vacation at a resort on the Black Sea. CG 5824-S' conference with TIMMY would concern the latter's father EUGENE DENNIS.

Without furnishing any details with respect thereto, the letter further reflected that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN feels that she has been "slighted." (GUS HALL, to whom NY 694-S disclosed the contents of the letter, stated that FLYNN may feel "slighted" for one of several reasons. He thought she might resent not having been appointed chairman of the CPUSA delegation to the November conference in Moscow; that she may resent his instructions, sent to her via the other delegates, that she return to the USA at the end of November; and that she may have been insulted in some way by JAMES JACKSON, who has a tendency to play "big shot" when he goes to Moscow).

The letter further reflected that CG 5824-S was "amazed" that JAMES ALLEN was sent to Moscow as a delegate to the November Conference.

The Chicago informant also instructed NY 694-S to tell HALL "not to sell her (FLYNN) short."

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

11 NOV 5 1960

ACB:ume
Approved: (7)

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

REC-7

63 NOV 14 1960

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: November 2, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Rebulet 5/4/60 instructing that details concerning disbursements of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau by the fifth of the month following the month being reported. Reference is also made to Bulet dated 10/10/60 instructing that money presently being held by persons other than our informants should not be considered part of the available Solo funds in possession of our informants.

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S*
as of September 30, 1960 \$103,445.00

Additions

None

Disbursements

None

Balance in possession of CG 5824-S*
as of November 1, 1960 103,445.00

② - Bureau (RM) (AM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(3)

34
EX-121
EX-121
EX-121

B

REC-59

100-428091-1022

EX-121

16 NOV 3 1960

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont

11/7/60

F.F. Lued

51 NOV 15 1960

99

7/11

INT. SEC.

11/2/60

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

S.T.
esa

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361868)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15826)

SUBJECT: VLADIMIR B. BARKOVSKY
IS - R

ReNYOlet, 10/14/60.

Relet reflected Visa and Passport Office, Department of State, advised subject made application for visa renewal and planned to travel to the USA, leaving as soon as visa is revalidated, and subject expected to return to US on 12/25/60.

On 11/1/60, at approximately 7:30 p.m., SAS of the FBI observed subject board Scandinavian Airlines System, Flight 912, at NY International Airport. This flight was delayed due to weather conditions and actually departed at 9:05 p.m.

The above is being furnished for information.

4-Bureau (100-361868) (RM)
(2-100-428091) (SOLO)
1-Chicago (154-46) (RM)
1-NY 100-134637 (SOLO)
1-New York (65-15826)

JFS:mau
(6)

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED
176 NOV 7 1960

64 94
62 NOV 9 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-361868-195

SAC, New York (100-134637-Sub A)

1 - Mr. Fox
November 7, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091) 1023

EX-121 REG-59

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 11-4-60, copy furnished Chicago.

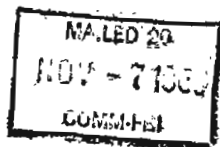
Receipts and disbursements of Solo funds should be recorded in your monthly letters to reach the Bureau by the fifth of each month setting out each transaction for the previous calendar month. Items occurring between the end of the month and the time you submit your monthly letter should be included in your next monthly communication.

1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub F)

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

FFF:kmo
(5)

51 NOV 15 1960



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Sub. A)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

DATE: 11/4/60

Records of the NYO reflect that as of 11/3/60, transactions in the SOLO account reported by NY 694-S since the date of the last accounting have been as follows:

Credit

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| On hand 10/4/60 | \$120,396.00 |
| Received from foreign source (Soviet) | |
| 10/9/60 | <u>4,500.00</u> |
| Total | \$124,896.00 |

Debit

| | |
|--|-----------|
| To ELIZABETH MASCOLO for expenses incidental to transferring Soviet funds to NYC from Ottawa, Canada | |
| 10/10/60 | \$ 125.00 |
| To ISADORE WOFSY for the use of CP National Office | |
| 10/10/60 | 5,000.00 |
| To JAMES JACKSON for expenses incidental to travel to Moscow 10/19/60 | 750.00 |
| To GUS HALL to defray expenses incidental to travel to Moscow of CPUSA delegates to November Moscow Conference | |
| 10/26/60 | 2,500.00 |
| To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CP National Office 11/3/60 | 10,000.00 |

Total

\$ 18,375.00

acc 11-73

2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)

1-Chicago (134-46-Sub A) (SOLO FUNDS) (INFO) (RM)

1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)

1-NY 100-128861 (CPUSA FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS) (415)

1-NY 100-134637-Sub A (41)

ACB:ume
(6)

Letter to New York
1-Chicago
11/17/60 777/100

EX-121

REC-53

100-428091-1023

to be debited
as next month's
report

NY 100-134637-Sub A

Balance

11/3/60

\$106,521.00

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *amb*

DATE: November 7, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Callahan ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Malone ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Ingram ☒
 Gandy ☒

My memorandum 10-6-60 sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) during the month of September, 1960. These funds have been received from the CPs of the Soviet Union and Red China. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds, together with the receipts and disbursements subsequent to 9-30-60.

SUMMARY

| | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------|
| Total Rec'd from Soviets 9-58 to 10-31-60 | \$524,385 | |
| Total Rec'd from Red China 2-60 to 10-31-60 | 50,000 | |
| Grand Total Received to 10-31-60 | \$574,385 | |
| Total Disbursements 10-58 to 10-31-60 | 354,419 | |
| Balance of Fund 10-31-60 | | <u>\$219,966*</u> |

\$116,521 maintained by NY 694-S in safety deposit box, New York City and \$103,445 maintained by CG 5824-S* in safety deposit box, Chicago, Illinois.

DETAILS

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------------|
| Total Rec'd from Soviets 9-58 to 9-30-60 | \$519,885 | |
| Total Rec'd from Red China 2-60 to 9-30-60 | 50,000 | |
| Grand Total Received to 9-30-60 | \$569,885 | |
| Total Disbursements 10-58 to 9-30-60 | 326,044 | |
| Balance of Fund 9-30-60 | | <u>\$243,841</u> |

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox

REC-46

EX 100

100-428091 1024
5 NOV 10 1960

FFF:kmg

(5)

52 NOV 16 1960

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Receipts 10-1-60 to 10-31-60

10-9-60 - from Soviets

4,500**
\$248,341

**From Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, Canada, delivered
by Elizabeth Mascolo, Courier, Canadian CP, to
NY 694-S*, New York City.

Disbursements 10-1-60 to 10-31-60

| | | |
|---|----------|------------------|
| 10/3 - Isadore Wofsy; for use of CP National Office | \$10,000 | |
| 10/10 - Elizabeth Mascolo; travel expenses in connection with transfer of funds | 125 | |
| 10/10 - Isadore Wofsy; for use of CP National Office | 5,000 | |
| 10/19 - James Jackson; travel expenses to Moscow. | 750 | |
| 10/26 - Gus Hall; travel expenses of CPUSA delegates to Moscow Conference | 2,500 | |
| - Jack Kling; to hold as a depository | 10,000 | 28,375 |
| Balance of Fund 10-31-60 | | <u>\$219,966</u> |

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is being submitted for your information and an up-to-date accounting of these Solo funds will be brought to your attention each month.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "F Ruc", "EPC 11/8", "J", "V", "ED", "EAB"]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

DATE: 11/9/60

On November 1, 1960, there was received in a blind post office box of the Chicago Division, two documents mailed to this box by CG 5824-S* from Moscow, Russia.

Both of these documents contain translations of articles taken from the Number 12, August, 1960 issue of the "Kommunist" and printed in the Daily Review of Soviet Press, published by the Soviet Information Bureau. One photostat copy of each of these documents is enclosed herewith to the Bureau, the Chicago copies are located in Chicago file 134-46 Sub B-1B(17).

Comments and selected quotations from each document follow:

I. "The Material and Moral Stimuli
of Socialist Production"

Comments

This is an extremely interesting document with a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present production system in Russia. It attempts to prove that under socialism in Russia, there is a greater rate of increase in production than in capitalist societies. Then the reasons for the superiority of the socialist over the capitalist system are set out. The author shows the necessity for an incentive system under a socialist society as part of the transition to a Communist society. Thus the worker must be given benefits according to his labor and not on the basis of his needs until the stage of Communism is reached. To this extent, the document contains a veiled criticism of the establishment of the commune system in China without an interim stage in the development of Communism.

2 - Bureau (Encls 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago

JEK:jem
(3)

ENCLOSURE

63 NOV 22 1960

REC-88

EX-124

NOV 14 1960

INT. SEC.

Selected Quotations

The following is taken from Paragraph 2, Page 2:

"The achievements of Socialism have refuted the legend of the creative functions of capital, clearly disclosing that which the upper crust ideologists of the exploiter societies have always tried to conceal: the only real creators of the material and cultural values are the vital labour of the popular masses and the physical and mental energies of the people."

The following is taken from the last paragraph on Page 4:

"The Marxist view of history carries the absolute conviction that the material incentive lies at the start of creative work. Production is not an end in itself, cannot proceed detached, for its own sake, and is aimed first and foremost to obtain the means of subsistence. Its primary impulses, therefore, are derived from the needs of consumption".

The following is taken from the last paragraph on Page 6:

"This unity of production, appropriation, and consumption constitutes the chief economic rule, the chief stimulus and regulator of socialist economy. Its role as the original impelling force is implemented in the subordination of production tasks to the complete well-being and free, all-round development of all members of society".

The following is taken from Paragraph 1, Page 7:

"Eliminating the vices inherent in the bourgeois order, Socialism obviates the conflict between the individual and society. The causes and trends of the activities of the individual as a rule coincide with those of the activities of the collective under Socialism. Individual aspirations unite to pursue a common aim. Absorbing the individual aspirations, the aim of Socialist economy lends them the strength of concerted action and harmony and creates a far superior sum-total of individual motives serving as a mighty stimulus to work. Its essence, moreover, is the necessity to fill the needs of all the citizens to the utmost possibility."

CG 134-46 Sub B

The following is taken from the last paragraph on
Page 9:

"The nature of the principle of material incentive found in Soviet economy will be evident if one examines the social conditions which gave rise to it. The very nature of Socialist society excludes the existence of some at the expense of the efforts of others. The guiding principle here is: from each according to his ability, to each according to his work. The measure of need is determined by the measure of work. The increase in the social wealth increases the share which the worker may receive in accordance with the labour he has put in. And social wealth, in turn, is created by the joint efforts of those who take part in production. The interests of the worker, consequently, rest on the inter-relation of social and private property. There is not a trace of class antagonism here."

The following paragraph appears at the top of
Page 15:

"Marxism has always been distinguished for its harmony of revolutionary spirit with sober consideration of the situation at hand. While the limitations of production inevitable in the various stages of socialism still exist, distribution and consumption, the most potent of individual motives, will continue to serve as material incentives for quite a few years to come. Underestimation of such incentives, hasty attempts to eliminate them and insufficiently consistent means of bringing them into play can only do irreparable harm to the cause of socialism. The times demand that maximum attention be given to this. Life itself urgently requires that as much as possible be derived from the mechanism of distribution to stimulate incentive to work."

The following is taken from the last paragraph on
Page 18:

"The formation of the man of the future Communist society is something that cannot happen haphazardly or all of a sudden. Purposeful and painstaking educational work on the part of the public and State organizations is imperative if all the citizens are to be raised to the level of the vanguard. The present conditions, moreover, make high demands

CG 134-46 Sub B

on the Party organizations directing this work, The decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the tasks of Party educational work under the present conditions point out that the leading place in all ideological work should belong to the struggle for strict observance of the principle: 'He who does not work shall not eat!' with regard to such who seek to evade work, and to the inculcation of Communist relations, and the development of the moral incentives to work."

The following is taken from the last paragraph of Page 19:

"At the present stage the material incentives are still vital as a transmission gear between the universal, popular aims on the one hand and individual endeavour on the other. When the forces of production shall have sufficiently matured and an abundance of commodities shall lie at hand, the worker will factually find importance only in the growth of the fund to serve for the full gratification of his needs".

II. "The Present Epoch and the
Creative Development of
Marxism-Leninism"

Comments

This document contains the viewpoint of the CPSU in the current ideological dispute with the Communist Party of China in regard to the nature of the present epoch, the possibility of preventing war in present day conditions, peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems and the forms of transition of various countries to Socialism. It is a reiteration of previously stated policies of the CPSU and urges stronger unity in the Socialist camp.

Selected Quotations

The following is taken from Page 5, Paragraph 2:

"Today it is not imperialism, but the socialist system that is the dominating factor in international relations determining the course and trend of social development."

CG 134-46 Sub B.

The following is taken from the last paragraph on
Page 6:

"To speak of the inevitability of war in the present epoch, by referring to the existence of the capitalist system, means to confuse the potential with the real, not to see the essential difference between the tendencies to war engendered by imperialism and the inevitability of its breaking out."

The following is taken from Paragraphs 2 and 3,
on Page 9:

"...communists have never concealed, nor do they conceal now, their confidence that the policy of coexistence and competition of the two systems will sooner or later bring about the victory of socialism over capitalism on a world scale."

"Championing peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, Marxists-Leninists by no means renounce ideological struggle with capitalism, they recognize the lawfulness of just wars of liberation against the colonialists and support them in every way; they do not at all intend to apply peaceful coexistence to relations between exploiters and the exploited, oppressors and the oppressed--their struggle cannot be eliminated by any policy, by any agreement because this is an objective law of antagonistic society leading to the inevitable revolutionary abolition of exploitation and oppression. More than that, the imperialists are afraid of peaceful coexistence because in its conditions, with the policy of a detente pursued by the socialist countries making headway, the internal contradictions are growing stronger in the military-political blocs of capitalism and centrifugal forces within them are increasing. With tension being reduced and the struggle for disarmament gaining in strength, the positions of the aggressive military groups of monopoly capital are weakened, and this facilitates the struggle of the masses against it within the capitalist countries."

The following is taken from Paragraph 2, Page 12:

CG 134-46 Sub B

"Revolution is a result of the internal development of each country, but of course not isolated from the development of the world as a whole. The socialist revolution in any country is part of the world revolutionary movement and the strength of the bourgeoisie and the strength of the working class in each country largely depend on the correlation of their forces on an international scale."

The following statements appear in Paragraph 2, Page 14:

".....coexistence, competition of the two systems is a major form of the class struggle in the present epoch. A revolutionary, class approach has been, and remains, the alpha and omega of political strategy and tactics of all the activities of the Communist parties,....."

The following is the last paragraph on Page 14:

"A monolithic commonwealth of equal sovereign countries marching to a single, common goal, a commonwealth, unprecedented and impossible in capitalist conditions, has arisen on the soil of socialism and is gaining in strength in our days."

The following is the last paragraph on Page 17:

"Of vital importance in the present situation are joint measures of the socialist countries in reinforcing their defense power, joint agreed actions in foreign policy designed to ease international tension and strengthen peace."

The following is the first full paragraph on Page 18:

"The internationalists strivings of the socialist countries are also expressed in their active support of the revolutionary movement of the working people in the capitalist countries, the national liberation movement in the colonies and dependent countries."

FBI

Date: 11/10/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 11/9/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that he was in receipt of three coded notes from CG 5824-S, dated at Moscow on 10/30/60, 11/1/60, and 11/3/60, respectively. Pertinent comments in the aforesaid letters are as follows:

CG 5824-S is on friendly terms with all the outstanding CP leaders attending the Commission meetings in Moscow. Members of the Central Committee of the CPSU sent "special regards" to NY 694-S, for whom they have great admiration. Secretaries of various CP's send, through CG 5824-S, their best wishes to GUS HALL on the occasion of the latter's 50th birthday.

As a result of medical examinations by Soviet physicians it has been determined that JAMES JACKSON is suffering from a condition described by CG 5824-S only as "old and dangerous." It will be necessary that JACKSON spend thirty days or more in a sanatorium on the Black Sea. CG 5824-S instructed NY 694-S not to mention this matter of JACKSON's health to anyone but GUS HALL. CG 5824-S also suggested that HALL take care of JACKSON's family's financial requirements during the latter's illness.

CG 5824-S instructed that HALL be advised that if he continues to send people to Moscow at the rate he is now sending them, the CPUSA will be without funds. No one should be sent to the Soviet Union unless previously approved by the CCCPSU, which, having approved such travel, would authorize payment therefor.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOI) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume

REC-38
EX 109 12 NOV 11 1960

Approved: 59 NOV 21 1960

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NY 100-134637

In view of JAMES JACKSON's condition, CG 5824-S may have to revise plans to visit SOCHI, and may return to the USA as soon after Thanksgiving Day as possible.

CG 5824-S referred to having discussed with TIMUR TIMOFEEV (TIMMY DENNIS) "the complaints" of EUGENE DENNIS. (NY 694-S did not know to what complaints CG 5824-S referred).

With respect to the Soviet-Chinese dispute, CG 5824-S stated that newspaper stories in the US press do not accurately reflect the current status of the said dispute. He said that relations between the Soviets and the Chinese are still bad - that "there is still a wide gap and difference between them."

CG 5824-S also mentioned that HALL should be told that "all is arranged for the students going to the school," and that contact was made with "whoever is in charge of this in the Central Committee to make sure there will be no delays in reaching this school in time for the next semester." (NY 694-S did not know to what school CG 5824-S referred, and said he would ask GUS HALL to explain this reference when the latter returns to NYC from Minnesota, where he is now on vacation). The NYO believes the reference is to the Friendship of the People's University in Moscow.

F B I

Date: 11/17/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Malone | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Ingram | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

b6
b7C

On 11/16/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that on that date he received two coded letters from CG 5824-S, one dated 11/5/60, and the other 11/9/60, at Moscow.

Pertinent information in the letters was as follows:

It is agreeable to the Soviets that HELEN LIMA, wife of CP functionary MICKIE LIMA, go to Moscow. The Soviets will reimburse the CPUSA for the expenses incidental to her trip to Moscow.

GEORGE MEYERS, Baltimore CP functionary, may go to Moscow as a guest of the Soviet Union at any time he may choose.

GUS HALL should be advised to keep ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN's name prominent in CP circles. She is admired by the Soviets. CG 5824-S considered it wise to delegate to her and to JAMES JACKSON some of his functions as chairman of the CPUSA delegation to the Moscow conference. HALL also should be advised that FLYNN probably would not return to the USA as soon as HALL expects her to return. Her return may be delayed for some days because she desires to visit some other countries.

EX 107
(3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-58

100-428091-1

17 NOV 18 1960

ACB:ume
(7)cc - Wick
cc - Fup

50 NOV 28 1960

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

IN-REC.

NY 100-134637

Only HALL should be told that JAMES JACKSON is "in bad shape," and that at the moment it is not known whether, after the conference, he will remain in the Soviet Union for medical treatment. JACKSON is concerned lest, by remaining in the Soviet Union for medical treatment, he may jeopardize his position in the CPUSA.

The Central Committee of the CPSU is opposed to comrades from the CPUSA - particularly women - traveling to the Soviet Union during the coming winter months.

A "nine-month report" on Chinese production reflected that there had been no increase in production during the said nine month period.

There is still no change in the status of the Chinese-Soviet dispute.

The Soviets have the impression that JAMES ALLEN may be ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG's successor in the operation of International Publishers. (CG 5824-S noted that GUS HALL had not indicated that such was so).

CG 5824-S met TIM BUCK and ELIZABETH MASCOLO on 11/8/60, and entertained them at his hotel.

CG 5824-S is not sure when he will be able to return to the USA. He thinks it possible that he may not return much before Christmas.

The Baltimore and San Francisco Offices are being advised by separate communication regarding information herein with respect to HELEN LIMA and GEORGE MEYERS.

FBI

Date: 11/21/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | ✓ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Malone | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Ingram | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C2

INTERNAL SECURITY-COMMUNIST

On 11/21/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that he received a coded note from CG 5824-S dated 11/12/60, at Moscow, and that pertinent information in the note is as follows:

Although initially there had been some dissension among the members of the CPUSA delegation to the Moscow conference with respect to the authority of each, the group is now functioning harmoniously.

CG 5824-S has attended to date (Nov. 12th) all meetings of the Moscow Conference. He is certain that he will not return to the USA for the Thanksgiving holiday.

CG 5824-S would like to know from GUS HALL specifically what JAMES ALLEN is authorized to do in Moscow besides attending the Moscow Conference. ALLEN has given the CPSU the impression that he is representative of International Publishers, authorized to make commitments to Soviet publishing houses in the name of the said company. CG 5824-S desires to know whether, before leaving for Moscow, ALLEN had been specifically authorized by GUS HALL to represent himself in Moscow as an official representative of International Publishers. CG 5824-S suggested that HALL define "the boundaries" of ALLEN's authority during the period of ALLEN's stay in Moscow.

To date (Nov. 12th) the status of the Soviet-Chinese dispute was unchanged. There had been no resolution of "the main issues."

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM) (12 NOV 22 1960)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

REC-44
100-428091-1028
EX-105
INT. SEC.

1 - Mr. Fox

November 18, 1960

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (134-46-Sub B) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-428091) 1029

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago airtel 11-15-60, copy furnished New York.

Bureau authority is granted for SAs John E. Keating and Richard W. Hansen to proceed to New York upon receipt of information indicating the arrival of CG 5824-S*; SA Hansen to remain for a period not exceeding seven days. New York is instructed to provide stenographers for the purpose of expediting material obtained from the informant.

Follow instructions contained in Bulet 11-2-60 when submitting information obtained as a result of this Solo mission. Be certain that names and titles used in communications are spelled correctly and are accurate.

2 - New York (100-134637)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

SA John E. Keating, who handles CG 5824-S* in the Chicago Office, has proceeded to New York City upon the informant's arrival from previous Solo trips and this procedure has worked out to the advantage of the Bureau. It is felt, therefore, that the same procedure should be followed in this eighth Solo mission as the informant is expected to remain in New York City after his arrival from Moscow, Russia, in order to attend National Committee and National Executive Committee meetings in that city.

SA Keating is under transfer to the Bureau and SA Hansen will handle CG 5824-S* in the future. The Chicago Office requests authority for SA Hansen to accompany SA Keating to

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED PAGE TWO

REF: kmo

(8)

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOV 18 1960
Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

FILE

Airtel to Chicago
RE: SOLO
100-428091

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED:

New York for a period not to exceed seven days so that he can familiarize himself with methods used in obtaining information from the informant and subsequent preparation of this information for dissemination by the Bureau. This mission will also acquaint SA Hansen with methods of handling the informant while in New York and at the same time give him an opportunity to meet NY 694-S*. Necessary meetings will take place in hotel rooms. Chicago requests that two New York Office stenographers be made available for preparation of material received from CG 5824-S*. The Bureau agrees with Chicago's recommendation.

FBI

Date: 11/15/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46- Sub B)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rebulet 11/2/60 instructing Chicago to make arrangements to facilitate obtaining of information from CG 5824-S* so that it can be immediately furnished to the Bureau upon informant's return from his current Solo trip.

Reference also New York airtel indicating that CG 5824-S* may arrive in this country from his Solo mission sometime around Thanksgiving.

In order to comply with Bureau instructions in this matter it is recommended that the Bureau authorize SA JOHN E. KEATING to proceed to New York upon receipt of information indicating the arrival of the informant. This request is being made because it is expected that the informant will of necessity be required to report on the results of his visit to the top functionaries of the CP, USA and because of important meetings of the National Committee and National Executive Committee meetings which are scheduled for the first part of December.

③ Bureau (REGISTERED)
1- New York (REGISTERED)
100-134637
1- Chicago
CNF/njb
(5)

NOV 23 1960

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CG 134-46- Sub B

Bureau authority is requested to utilize stenographers of the New York Office for the purpose of meeting with CG 5824-S* to facilitate and expedite the handling of information from him. In the event the Bureau grants this authority, the New York Office is requested to have at least two stenographers available for this assignment.

Additionally, it will be recalled that SA KEATING is currently under transfer to the Bureau and that his replacement in the handling of CG 5824-S* is SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. It is felt in this connection that in order to properly make the change over from Agent KEATING to Agent HANSEN, Agent HANSEN should accompany Agent KEATING to New York to become acclimated to the continuance of methods of obtaining information and meeting in New York with CG 5824-S*. Agent HANSEN would remain in New York for a period not exceeding seven days. This would include SA HANSEN's meeting with NY 694-S, the usage of hotels as meeting places, and familiarizing himself with methods used by SA KEATING in the obtaining of information from the informant and the subsequent preparation of this information for dissemination to the Bureau. This is considered a most important operation and this request is being made so that Agent HANSEN will be fully qualified upon Agent KEATING's departure to handle CG 5824-S* in the same efficient manner that Agent KEATING has handled him for many years in the immediate past.

For the Bureau's additional information, Agent HANSEN has not previously been assigned to New York and it is felt that he should have the benefit of at least one preliminary trip to New York and should meet the appropriate officials of the Bureau in New York, as well as the agent handling NY 694-S. It is also felt that Agent HANSEN will be of valuable assistance to Agent KEATING in connection with the over-all handling of this operation.

In view of the imminence of CG 5824-S*' return, it is requested that expeditious consideration be given to the above requests.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7c

FBI

Date: 11/25/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Malone | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Ingram | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

on 11/25/60,
Re telephone call from Supervisor CARL FREYMAN
of the Chicago Office to ASAC NORMAN MC CABE of the New
York Office, furnishing, for interpretation by NY 694-S,
a coded message from CG 5824-S* dated 11/19/60, at
Moscow.

On 11/25/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted]
[redacted] that the following are pertinent comments in
the aforementioned letter:

CG 5824-S* wrote a letter to NY 694-S, dated
11/18/60, (NY 694-S has not as yet received this letter).
CG 5824-S* was recovering from a slight illness, as of
11/19/60, and would attend sessions of the CP Moscow
Conference after the weekend. He desired to repeat
several matters mentioned in previous letters regarding
the Moscow Conference and the CP, USA Delegation.

The CP, USA Delegation is operating more
smoothly now and JAMES JACKSON no longer "is throwing
his weight around". He and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN are
getting along well together to the point where they
are a credit to the CP, USA Delegation. The others
in the Delegation are inexperienced, and prone to being
individualistic.

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1 - New York (134-91) (Inv.) (41)
1 - NY (100-134637) (41)

Memo Bureau to New York
11/24/60
LWS: kmw
100-428091-1030
REC-27
NOV 26 1960

ACB:gmm

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent

Special Agent in Charge

DEC 5 1960

CC Ford

NY 100-134637

HALL should be told not to discuss the inner delegation conflicts until CG 5824-S* discusses this matter previously with him. FLYNN is no longer angry that HALL had not assigned her to a leading position in the CP, USA Delegation.

CG 5824-S* will agree with the representatives of the CCCPSU that any arrangements or contracts, such as those which concern International Publishers, will not become effective until after the CP, USA officially agrees to them.

NY 100-134637

The CP,USA is highly regarded in the Soviet Union by reason of the excellence of written material being sent to Moscow. JACKSON and FLYNN now realize this.

The CP,USA should not send any more people to the Soviet Union until next year. This may affect the wife of MICKEY LIMA. CG 5824-S* hopes to induce the CCCPSU to pay the cost of transportation of those CP,USA delegates now in Moscow. At the moment, the Soviets are not inclined to do so, but the Soviets have agreed to pay the transportation expenses of ISABEL ALLEN, JIM ALLEN's wife.

CG 5824-S* has sent to GUS HALL, by air mail, a Chinese document. A copy of this document was also sent to "P. GORTZ" (Chicago mail drop).

CG 5824-S* will try to be back in the United States in time for the full CP,USA National Committee meeting. It may become necessary that someone from the CP,USA meet CG 5824-S* in Prague to accompany him back to the USA. In such event, the CCCPSU would arrange for a visa to Prague to be given to whoever from the CP,USA should go abroad. ELIZABETH MASCOLO is not in a position to help CG 5824-S* in this regard.

There is considerable activity at the Moscow Conference that is of interest to the CP,USA.

What CG 5824-S* previously has said about the Soviet-Chinese dispute is still true. He does not expect the dispute to be resolved in the coming year.

Contained in the aforesaid coded letter appeared the following: "The Peoria ads must stop, as in the case of Mr. JEFFERSON the Midwest ads are n.g. The trade will not understand the acceptance of such type of features. The business end should be told and find some reason for "lack of faith," etc.

NY 100-134637 .

NY 694-S* stated he was unable to interpret the aforesaid part of the letter, but he feels that inasmuch as "Peoria" refers to China, the paragraph may refer to articles appearing in the New York and Chicago editions of "The Worker," which are, in CG 5824-S*'s opinion, objectionable in some respect to the Soviets.

F B I

Date: 11/25/60

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| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Malone | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Ingram | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

On 11/25/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that on that date he received from CG 5824-S a coded note dated 11/16/60, at Moscow.

Pertinent information in the aforesaid note was as follows:

The CPUSA delegation at the Moscow Conference is doing an excellent job. JAMES JACKSON made a speech at the conference which particularly pleased members of the Soviet Presidium.

As of 11/16/60, the Soviet-Chinese dispute was still unresolved. (The following are words in the letter which NY 694-S asked GUS HALL to interpret: "The last report from the Peoria area, it seems to me, indicates the possibility of considering the termination of the leases.")

(It should be noted that the words "Peoria area" signify China). HALL stated that the words from CG 5824-S' letter quoted above probably mean that in CG 5824-S' opinion, the Soviet-Chinese dispute has reached a point where "drastic results" could be anticipated, such as possibly a severance of relations, between the CPSU and the CP of China. HALL commented that the Chinese are "two-faced" and that, in his opinion, for the past two years the Chinese have been aiming at "establishing an international of their own."

The note further reflected that as of 11/16/60, CG 5824-S still did not know when he would return to the USA. It also reflected that TIMUR TIMOFEEV (TIMMY DENNIS) sent regards to his parents.

REC- 59

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)

1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
 1-NY 100-134637 (41)

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

(7)

Sent

NOV 26 1960

M Per

NY 100-134637

NY 694-S noted that HALL's interpretation of the word "leases" as "relations" may not be correct, but inasmuch as the word did not appear elsewhere in the letter, there is no evidence that it has any other connotation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *MB*

DATE: November 29, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY, - C

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

NY 694-S* has received two coded notes from CG 5824-S*, who is currently attending the Moscow Conference of Communist Parties. Pertinent information contained in these notes is summarized as follows:

Sino-Soviet Dispute

The ideological dispute between Red China and Soviet Russia is still unresolved. The coded note of CG 5824-S* dated 11-16-60 referred to "the Peoria area" and termination of "leases" which was interpreted by Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), to mean the Chinese-Soviet dispute has reached a point where "drastic results" could be anticipated, such as a severance of relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China. NY 694-S* is not sure Hall's interpretation is correct but concurs it is logical based on the wording of the note.

CG 5824-S* wrote on 11-19-60 that this dispute is deep-seated and he does not expect the differences to be resolved in the coming year.

CPUSA Delegation

The CPUSA is said to be highly regarded in the Soviet Union by reason of the excellence of written material being sent to Moscow. The former inner conflicts of the CPUSA delegation at the Moscow Conference have been resolved. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Vice-Chairman, CPUSA, is no longer disgruntled over not being head of the delegation. James Jackson, member of the Secretariat, CPUSA, made a speech at the conference which was well received by members of the Soviet Presidium.

Return of Informant

EX 100

CG 5824-S* currently plans to attempt to be back in the United States for the full CPUSA National Committee meeting on 12-16-60.

100-428091

REC-46

100-428091-1032

1 - Mr. Parsons
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. LaPrade

DEC 2 1960

JWL:kmo (5)

8

8

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ACTION:

None. For information. You will be kept apprised of
pertinent developments.

JWL
F RWC

amb

Q

ESP

V

DD

ERC
5
11/29

F B I

Date: 12/1/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Re New York airtel 11/28/60.

For the information of the Bureau and the New York Division the Chinese document referred to in paragraph 3, page 1, of referenced airtel has not been received in any blind post office boxes at Chicago to date.

GALE

100-428091-3
③ - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(5)

REC-44

100-428091-1033
20 DEC 3 1960

100-428091-1033

57 DEC 7 1960

Approved: 208 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 12/2/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)b6
b7C

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 12/2/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that on that date he received from CG 5824-S a coded note dated 11/26/60, at Moscow.

Pertinent information in the said letter is as follows:

The Moscow Conference, as of 11/26/60, was continuing, and there was still no change in the status of the Russian-Chinese dispute. CG 5824-S was still uncertain about when he would leave for the USA, but hoped to arrive in NYC in time to attend the CPUSA National Committee meeting beginning on 12/16/60.

CG 5824-S has arranged that the Soviets "write something to make WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and EUGENE DENNIS feel good."

The CPUSA delegation to the Moscow Conference has been functioning well.

REC-74

EX-138 100-428091-1039

20 DEC 3 1960

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
(7)

C. C. Wick

52 DEC 8 1960

INV. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 12/2/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)SOLO
IS-C

Rebuairtel 11/18/60.

Pursuant to authority granted in rebuairtel and telephone call from ASAC NORMAN H. MC CABE of the New York Division on 12/2/60, advising that GUS HALL stated CG 5824-S* will arrive in New York City on Tuesday, 12/6/60, SAs JOHN E. KEATING and RICHARD W. HANSEN will proceed to New York City by plane on 12/5/60, in order to meet with CG 5824-S*.

GALE

- 3 - Bureau (AM) (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (REGISTERED)
1 - Chicago
JEK:ntf
(5)

C.C. Wick

REC-38

18 DEC 5 1960

62 DEC 8 1960

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

FBI

Date: 11/28/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Malone | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Ingram | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C INTERNAL SECURITY-COMMUNIST

On 11/28/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that on that date he received from CG 5824-S two coded notes dated 11/18/60 and 11/20/60, respectively, at Moscow.

Pertinent information in the letter of 11/8 included the following:

CG 5824-S is anxious to know whether GUS HALL received the Chinese document mentioned in the informant's letter of 11/18. If he did not, chances are that two copies of the document, instead of one, were sent to Chicago. If Chicago has two copies, one should be sent immediately to NY for transmittal to GUS HALL. (NY 694-S believes that CG 5824-S did not personally mail the documents, and that whoever did may have sent both to Chicago by mistake).

With respect to their qualifications as delegates to the Moscow Conference, MICKIE LIMA "does not fit," HELEN WINTER is "fair but not tops," and JAMES ALLEN is "too much of a go-getter-too ambitious, at times tripping himself up because he thinks he knows more than anybody else."

The Soviet-Chinese dispute remains unchanged. The Chinese are adamant. CG 5824-S hopes GUS HALL understands this.

The CPUSA delegation discussed with the Soviets the expulsion from the CPUSA of ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, and upheld the CPUSA position in this matter despite some mistakes made during the discussion by LIMA, ALLEN and WINTER.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-22

100-428091-1036
12/7
18 NOV 29 1960

EX-113

ACB:ume C.C. Wick
Approved: 62 DEC 12 1960
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NY 100-134637

In the future any individuals from the CPUSA going to Moscow should plan to remain there for no more than two or three weeks - four at most.

Pertinent information in the letter of 11/20 included the following:

CG 5824-S referred again to the "Peoria ads" (mentioned before in his letter of 11/19), stating that "something must be done about them for they are hard to explain." (NY 694-S is of the opinion that this is a reference to material, favorable to the Chinese, appearing in a CPUSA publication, probably "The Worker," and distasteful to the Soviets).

The following is an excerpt from the letter of 11/20. (Since his interpretation of it, which will follow, could be inaccurate, NY 694-S desires that the Bureau have the advantage of seeing the exact language of this paragraph):

"No matter what the ads or news releases say about that Peoria Company, they are not solvent. This was the opinion of brokers before I left for my tour. And this is still the opinion even if the certificates are printed on gold plated paper, etc. So be careful what you buy, and Mr. Broadman will appreciate the carefulness as a lawyer and business man."

NY 694-S interpreted the above paragraph as follows:

Despite what the press may report on the Soviet-Chinese dispute, it would be well for the CPUSA to beware of the Chinese. They have not changed; and no matter how favorable reports concerning them may be, the Chinese are not to be trusted. The CPUSA should not be duped into taking sides with the Chinese. GUS HALL should appreciate being advised of this matter.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN will return to the USA immediately after the conference, but as yet CG 5824-S does not know whether JAMES JACKSON will remain in the Soviet Union after the conference to receive medical treatment.

NY 100-134637

In the future GUS HALL should not allow CPUSA representatives to go to China. MICKIE LIMA and HELEN WINTER had desired to go to China after the conference, but they are now convinced that they should not do so.

The CPUSA delegation is familiar with EUGENE DENNIS' condition inasmuch as PEGGY DENNIS corresponds regularly with ELIZABETH FLYNN.

"The World Marxist Review" will not print HY LUMER's economic report because the said report has appeared previously in another publication. If LUMER will re-write the report, making it current, "The World Marxist Review" will publish it. Should LUMER be unwilling to re-write the said report, JIM ALLEN would be happy to write such a report for "The World Marxist Review."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 12/5/60

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub F)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Rebulet 5/4/60 instructing that details concerning disbursements of funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* be submitted to the Bureau by the fifth of the month following the month being reported.

There were no transactions involving the funds in the possession of CG 5824-S* during the month of November, 1960. The balance in possession of CG 5824-S* remains as it was as of November 1, 1960. This figure is \$103,445.00.

1-cc/243
② - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:ntf
(3)

REC-36

EX-117

100-428091-1039

DEC 8 1960

99
59 DEC 13 1960

INT. SEC.

F B I

Date: 12/5/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

Re Chicago airtel 12/2/60.

As a result of a telephone call from ASAC NORMAN MC CABE of the New York Division, SAs JOHN E. KEATING and RICHARD W. HANSEN will remain in Chicago pending more definite information concerning the time and place of the return of CG 5824-S* to the United States.

GALE

- 100-1243 *Just*
- ③ - Bureau (AM) (REGISTERED)
 - 1 - New York (100-134637) (AM) (REGISTERED)
 - 1 - Chicago
- JEK:ntf
(5)

REC-7

100-428091-1038

DEC 8 1960

EX-113

E.C. Wick

Approved: *James H. Gale*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

50 DEC 13 1960

F B I

Date: 12/6/60

b6
b7cTransmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

On 12/6/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that on the aforesaid date he received from CG 5824-S a coded letter, dated 11/30/60, at Moscow.

Pertinent information in the said letter was as follows:

The Moscow Conference would probably terminate within a week, but CG 5824-S was still uncertain as to when he would be able to leave Moscow. It still may be necessary that some one from the CPUSA meet him in Prague to accompany him back to the USA. (NY 694-S believes that by "some one" CG 5824-S means the NY informant, who currently is ill with cystitis, and is confined to his home).

Despite what the newspapers report concerning the Moscow Conference, it will be a long time before the Soviet-Chinese dispute is actually resolved.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, upon her return to the USA, will expect to be treated by the CPUSA as a very important person. NY 694-S should tell GUS HALL that, in CG 5824-S' opinion, it might be well to treat her as such.

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
1-NY 100-134637 (41)

REC- 91

ACB:ume
(8)

EX - 113

DEC 7 1960

Approved: *[Signature]*Sent *[Signature]*Per *[Signature]*

51 DEC 13 1960

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 12/1/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637-Suba)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

Records of the NYO reflect that as of 11/30/60 transactions in the SOLO account reported by NY 694-S since the date of the last accounting have been as follows:

Credit

On hand, 11/3/60 \$106,521.00

Debit

To GUS HALL to defray travel expenses
to and from Moscow of [REDACTED] 1,000.00
11/5/60

To GUS HALL for use of CP National Office 11/20/60 1,000.00

To ISADORE WOFSY for use of CP National
Office 11/28/60 5,000.00

Total \$ 7,000.00

Balancé

11/30/60 \$ 99,521.00

2-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)

1-Chicago (134-46-Sub F) (SOLO FUNDS) (INFO) (RM)

1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)

1-NY 100-128861 (CPUSA FUNDS-RESERVE FUNDS) (415)

1-NY 100-134637-Suba (41)

ACB:ume
(6)

62 DEC 14 1960

18 DEC 2 1960

~~INT. SEC.~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

esa Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 7, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

My memorandum 11-7-60 sets forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) during the month of October, 1960. These funds have been received from the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Red China. The following schedule shows the present status of these funds, together with the receipts and disbursements subsequent to 10-31-60.

SUMMARY

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Total Rec'd from Soviets 9-58 to 11-30-60 | \$524,385 |
| Total Rec'd from Red China 2-60 to 11-30-60 | 50,000 |
| Grand Total Received to 11-30-60 | \$574,385 |
| Total Disbursements 10-58 to 11-30-60 | 371,419 |
| Balance of Fund 11-30-60 | <u>\$202,966*</u> |

\$99,521 maintained by NY 694-S in safety deposit box, New York City and \$103,445 maintained by CG 5824-S* in safety deposit box, Chicago, Illinois.

DETAILS

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total Rec'd from Soviets 9-58 to 10-31-60 | \$524,385 |
| Total Rec'd from Red China 2-60 to 10-31-60 | 50,000 |
| Grand Total Received to 10-31-60 | \$574,385 |
| Total Disbursements 10-58 to 10-31-60 | 354,419 |
| Balance of Fund 10-31-60 | <u>\$219,966</u> |

Receipts during November, 1960

100-482091

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Fox

FFF:kmo
 (5)

99
 62 DEC 14 1960

REC-10

EX-113

100-428091-1041
17 DEC 9 1960

5 - *[Signature]*

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

b6
b7C

Disbursements during November, 1960.

| | | |
|---|--------|------------------|
| 11/3 - Isadore Wofsy; for use of CP National Office | 10,000 | |
| 11/5 - Gus Hall; travel expenses for *Isabel Allen to Moscow | 1,000 | |
| 11/20 - Gus Hall; for use of CP National Office | 1,000 | |
| 11/28 - Isadore Wofsy; for use of CP National Office | 5,000 | 17,000 |
| Balance of Fund 11-30-60 | | <u>\$202,966</u> |

ACTION:

None. This memorandum is being submitted for your information and an up-to-date accounting of these Solo funds will be brought to your attention each month.

* is the
of James Allen who is a
member of the National
Committee, CPUSA and he
was a delegate of the CPUSA
to recent Moscow Conference.

FBI

Date: 12/5/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637) b6
 SUBJECT: SOLO b7C
IS-C

On 12/5/60, NY 694-S furnished the following information to SA [redacted]

Before [redacted] (of JAMES ALLEN) went to Moscow, it was agreed that if CG 5824-S so desired, [redacted] would transmit for him to NY 694-S, by coded cable to her mother, any information regarding the Chicago informant's scheduled return to the USA.

On 12/5/60, NY 694-S was advised by [redacted]'s mother that she had received from her daughter, a coded cable message that CG 5824-S would not return to the USA for two or three weeks.

NY 694-S further advised that on 12/5/60, he received a coded letter from CG 5824-S dated November 27th at Moscow. Pertinent information in the said letter was as follows:

The status of the Soviet-Chinese dispute remains unchanged.

JAMES JACKSON will remain in the Soviet Union for a couple of weeks after the conclusion of the Moscow Conference, and during that period will receive medical treatment. JACKSON expects to be home by Christmas.

CG 5824-S still has some unfinished business in Moscow, and is not sure when he will leave for the USA.

3-Bureau (100-428091)
 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
 1-NY 100-134637 (41)

REC-16

100-428091-1042
15 DEC 6 1960

C. G. Wick
 ACB:ume

Approved: (8) _____
 Special Agent in Charge

EX-113

Sent

Per

NY 100-134637

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN expects to leave Moscow in time to attend the CPUSA National Committee meeting scheduled to begin on 12/16/61. She will be able to furnish at the aforesaid National Committee meeting essential information regarding the agenda at the Moscow Conference.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: December 9, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

On December 9, 1960, there was received in a blind post office box in Chicago an English language copy of "Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism". This communist text book or manual was sent to this post office box by air mail, registered mail, from Moscow by CG 5824-S*.

It will be recalled that this book was published in Russia approximately one year ago and that the Communist Party, USA, has been most anxious to obtain an English translation. This copy in the English language was published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow.

It is not known at this time whether or not CG 5824-S* will have to turn this copy over to the leadership of the Communist Party, USA, upon his return to the United States. It is believed that this book is most important and will be the basis for future Marxist-Leninist classes in the Communist Party, USA.

The book is enclosed herewith to the Bureau. It is suggested that the Bureau may wish to reproduce it and that Central Research will have an interest in it. It is requested that the book be returned to the Chicago Division when the Bureau has no further need for it.

② - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)

1 - Chicago

JEK:LMA

(3)

REC-88 100-428091-1043

25 DEC 18 1960

ENCLOSURE

57 DEC 19 1960

57 DEC 21 1960

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

OBSERVATIONS:

Sound judgment dictates that repeated Solo trips, which now number eight, increase immensely the ratio of placing CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* in a position of possible exposure. Referral/Direct



Such factors must be kept foremost in mind in handling these valuable informants to assure utmost discretion is exercised to avoid possible exposure.

ACTION:

None. For information. You will be kept apprised of developments.

4/ Jmt RWC

Q

Q

V

EPC
51
12/2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 30, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Solo is the code word used to report contacts of two of our informants as Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) representatives with representatives of communist parties in other countries.

CG 5824-S*, at the instructions of Gus Hall and Eugene ^{Russell} Dennis, CPUSA functionaries, departed the United States 9-22-60 on the eighth Solo mission. During September and October, 1960, informant and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, National CPUSA Vice-Chairman, attended preconference meetings in Moscow, Russia, to clear the air for the U.S. international conference which convened in Moscow on 11-10-60. This conference, which is apparently still in progress, has been called by the Soviets in an effort to solve the current Sino-Soviet differences.

Referral/Direct

CG 5824-S* does not expect to return to the United States much before Christmas but does plan to attend the CPUSA National Committee meeting scheduled to be held in New York City 12/16-18/60. As has been the custom in the past, he will probably give a report on the preconference meetings to members of the National Committee.

Arrangements have been made with the Chicago and New York Offices to interview the informant immediately upon his return to the United States. The data obtained will then be reviewed and analyzed and pertinent material will be expeditiously disseminated to interested governmental agencies, commensurate with security of our informant.

100-428091

REC-44

EX-120

1 - Mr. Parsons 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Fox

12 DEC 15 1960

FFF:kmo (5)

DEC 20 1960

DECODED COPY

☐ Radio☒ Teletype

URGENT

12-16-60

10:50 PM JM

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 162328

SOLO IS-C. PURSUANT TO AUTHORITY GRANTED IN BUAIRTEL NOVEMBER 18 LAST SAS JOHN E. KEATING AND RICHARD W. HANSEN WILL PROCEED TO NYC FROM CG VIA TRANSWORLD AIRLINES AT 9 AM DECEMBER 17 NEXT IN ORDER TO MEET WITH CG 5824-S*.

RECEIVED:

11:55 PM TELETYPE

12917260

12:06 AM CODING UNIT

JAL

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

J. Wallace LaPrade telephonically advised of above info per instructions. 1²⁵ PM 12/17/60 per action necessary. *WJH*

REC-59

100 1243/100-428091-

EX-112

11 DEC 20 1960

62 DEC 22 1960



LaPrade

SAC, Chicago (134-46 Sub B)

December 21, 1960

Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 12-9-60 forwarding a copy of the communist textbook, "Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism."

The Bureau deems it desirable to have two copies of the above-mentioned book. You are requested to obtain through CG 5824-S* an additional copy of this book which should be forwarded to the Bureau. The copy submitted by your office with referenced letter is being retained and will not be returned unless advised to the contrary by your office.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

CG 5824-S* mailed a Russian translation of "Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism" to the blind post office box used by the informant. This was during the informant's recent stay in Moscow. The CPUSA has been interested in obtaining an English translation of this book which was published in the Russian language over a year ago. CIA and State both have an English translation of the book as prepared by the U. S. Joint Publications Research Service, New York City. Although this American translation is the substance of the book, it is deemed desirable to have the Russian translation to English as this translation will undoubtedly be the one used by the CPUSA for future Marxist-Leninist classes. Chicago letter of 12-9-60 requested that instant book be returned to Chicago; however, SA John E. Keating related by telephone on 12-19-60 that the book should not be returned to Chicago at this time as CG 5824-S* has related during interviews a possibility additional copies are available.

JWL:eab
(4)

001 X19

REC-14

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 25-
DEC 20 1960
COMM-FBI

19 DEC 21 1960

57 DEC 27 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. LaPrade

December 20, 1960

Airtel

To: SACs New York (100-134637)
Chicago (134-46-Sub-B)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New York airtels dated 12-18-60, one enclosing a Photostat of the text of the "Moscow Manifesto" and one enclosing a Photostat of an "Appeal to the Peoples of All the World."

Your attention is directed to "The New York Times" newspaper issue of 12-7-60, pages 14 through 17, which sets out the text of the "Moscow Manifesto" as provided in English by Tass, the Soviet press agency. The Photostat submitted by New York containing the text of the Manifesto and which was classified "Secret" is substantially verbatim with "The New York Times" release. Obviously, information which appeared in the newspaper has no intelligence value and sound judgment certainly dictates that it does not warrant classification and dissemination by the Bureau.

It is incumbent upon Agent and supervisory personnel directing and handling informants to be sufficiently familiar with material relating to the field covered by the informant in order to intelligently fulfill their responsibilities.

The second referenced item, an "Appeal to the Peoples of the World," based on the information supplied, appears to be a document designed particularly for public and world circulation. You are instructed to determine from CG 5824-S* whether this document was made public in Moscow as was the Manifesto and whether it was afforded circulation in this country. This matter must be given prompt attention.

MAILED 9
DEC 20 1960
FBI
Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 82

JWL:kmo

(6)

100-428091-1047
7
7
10 DEC 21 1960

67 DEC 23 1960
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to New York
Chicago

RE: SOLO
100-428091

New York and Chicago are instructed to assure that thorough interviews are conducted with CG 5824-S* and that material supplied is properly evaluated in order that the Bureau derives maximum benefit from this informant.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The text of the "Moscow Manifesto" made available by CG 5824-S* has been compared with "The New York Times" release of 12-7-60 and found to be substantially verbatim. It is apparent from the information supplied by New York that the document entitled "Appeal to the Peoples of All the World" was designed for public and world circulation as it is a propaganda peace appeal to all people. Both items submitted by New York were classified "Secret" and were enclosures to letterhead memoranda prepared for dissemination. It is apparent that the Agent and supervisory personnel responsible for the submission of this material were not cognizant of public source information. It is deemed desirable to emphasize to New York and Chicago the necessity for thorough interviews with CG 5824-S* and proper evaluation of material in order to assure that every effort is being exerted to obtain information of maximum benefit.

Mr. LaPrade

December 21, 1960

Airtel

To: SACs Chicago (134-46-Sub B)
New York (100-134637)

From: Director, FBI (100-428091)

SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In the future you are requested to furnish the Bureau with seven copies of letterhead memoranda.

For your information and future guidance concerning Chinese names, in every instance the last name is written first in capital letters and the first and middle names are shown as one hyphenated word with the first name in initial caps only. (Examples, MAO Tse-tung; LIU Shao-chi)

DO NOT WRITE

REC-40

MAILED 5

DEC 21 1960

COMM-FBI

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Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____

JWL: kmo
(6)

62 DEC 27 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

100-428091-1048

19 DEC 22 1960

FBI

Date: 12/15/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)b6
b7c

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)
 SUBJECT: SOLO
 IS-C

On 12/15/60, NY 694-S advised SA [redacted] that on that date he received a telephone call from Canadian CP functionary WILLIAM KASHTAN in Toronto. KASHTAN stated that he had just returned to Canada from Moscow, where he had attended the Moscow Conference. He said that he had been requested by CG 5824-S to inform NY 694-S that CG 5824-S expected to leave Moscow on 12/15/60.

NY 694-S stated he anticipated that CG 5824-S would advise him telephonically or by cable, probably from Prague, concerning the specific date of the Chicago informant's scheduled arrival in NYC.

will be
dissem to
RMF
with none
of other
allies
from
JFK

EC-40

100-428091-1099

9 DEC 1960

Dowd

3-Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1-Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
 1-NY 134-91 (INV.) (41)
 1-NY 100-134637 (41)

ACB:ume
 (7)

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont
 12/16/60 JFM:blw

C. G. Wick

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 DEC 27 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 16, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

| | |
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| Tolson | _____ |
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| W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Ingram | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

ASAC Norman McCabe, NYO, telephonically advised five P.M. this date that CG 5824-S* will arrive at Idlewild Airport, New York City at three P.M. on 12-17-60 from his current SOLO operation.

Special Agents John Keating and Richard Hansen from the Chicago Office are in New York pursuant to Bureau instructions to conduct necessary interviews.

Detailed instructions were furnished to Chicago and New York previously concerning handling of information which will be received during course of interviews with informant and manner by which information is to be submitted to the Bureau.

ACTION:

This matter will be very closely followed and you will be kept advised.

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. La Prade

JFM:blw
(5)

DOJ X-1

REC-10

18 DEC 22 1960

63 DEC 28 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 21, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CG 5824-S* has made available a copy of a statement issued in Moscow, Russia, entitled, "Appeal to the Peoples of All the World." This ten-page document was prepared as the result of a motion made jointly by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) and the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) during the meeting of an editorial committee which met in Moscow prior to the conference of the 81 communist parties of the world. This document was referred to in Moscow as the Flynn-Matthews draft (Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Vice-Chairman, CPUSA, and George Matthews, Editor-in-Chief of the London "Daily Worker" and member of the National Executive Committee, CPGB).

ENG
 In a calculated appeal on the theme of peace, this document is designed to portray communism as the only peace force active in the world. The so-called peace forces are portrayed as superior to the forces of war. The United States is accused of warmongering in making military pacts. Imperialism is cited as pushing the world to the brink of war. The cause for "trouble spots" in the world and international tensions is blamed on imperialist monopolists. It is a plea to all people to demand prohibition of testing, manufacture and use of nuclear weapons and to insist on the immediate conclusion of a treaty on disarmament.

OBSERVATIONS:

This is obviously a propaganda document with the same communist line of peace. Its release, along with the Moscow Manifesto which was for the purpose of showing unity among all the communist parties of the world, was apparently done for the purpose of attempting to gain a wider world propaganda advantage for communism.

ACTION:

None. For information

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

JWL:kmo, (5)

50 DEC 29 1960

REG-10 100-428091-1051

18 DEC 22 1960

EX-100
 99
 100

FBI

Date: 12/18/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau five copies and to the Chicago Division one copy of a letterhead memorandum containing the complete text of a statement issued in Moscow, Russia, in December, 1960, at the conclusion of the meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties. This statement is captioned, "Appeal to the Peoples of All the World". It is an appeal for "a universal struggle in defense of peace, against the threat of a new world war".

This memorandum is classified "Secret" and "Washington, D.C." is reflected as the place where it was issued in compliance with instructions contained in Bureau letter, dated November 2, 1960.

CG 5824-S* furnished the information and the document to SAS JOHN E. KEATING and RICHARD W. HANSEN on December 17, 1960.

- cc 1243
3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Encls. 5) (RM) R.R.R.
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Encls. 1) (AMRM) R.R.R.
1 - New York (100-134637)

JEK:gmm
(6)

REC-88

EX 109

DEC 19 1960

Approved: 57 JAN 3 1961
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 12/20/60 M Per 12/20/60

airtel to NY + CG
12/20/60
JWL:Kmo
memo Baum
12/21/60
JWL:smo
12/23/60
Regis by Tass
info to [unclear]
no down
for



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-428091

Washington, D. C.
December 18, 1960

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-29-2011

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Appeal For Peace Issued at
the Conclusion of the Meeting
in Moscow, Russia, of Repre-
sentatives of the Communist
and Workers' Parties

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has made available the complete text of a 10 page statement released in Moscow, Russia, in December, 1960, at the conclusion of a meeting in Moscow of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties. This statement is captioned: "Appeal to the Peoples of All the World". It is an appeal for "a universal struggle in defence of peace, against the threat of a new world war".

A Photostat copy of this statement is attached.

The source advised that a motion proposing the issuance of a statement dealing with the issue of peace was made at the meeting of an Editorial Committee in Moscow, Russia. This Editorial Committee was composed of representatives from 26 Communist and Workers' Parties. Its main task was to prepare a statement to be released at the conclusion of the meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow in November, 1960. The Editorial Committee met for four weeks in Moscow in October, 1960.

~~SECRET~~

(U)

100-428091-1052

ENCLOSURE

A P P E A L
TO THE PEOPLES OF ALL THE WORLD

We, representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the five continents, gathered in Moscow for the 43rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, filled with a sense of responsibility for the future of mankind, call on you to wage

a universal struggle in defence of peace, against the threat of a new world war.

Three years ago the Communist and Workers' Parties issued a Peace Manifesto to the peoples of all the world.

Since then, the peace forces have won notable victories in the struggle against the warmongers.

Today we are able, with still greater confidence in the victory of the cause of peace, to oppose the war danger that menaces millions of men, women and children. Never before in the history of mankind have there been such valid chances to realise the age-old aspirations of the peoples--to live in peace and freedom.

In face of the threat of a military catastrophe which would cause vast sacrifice, the loss of hundreds of millions of lives, and would lay in ruins the key centres of world civilisation, the question of preserving peace troubles all mankind more than ever before.

We Communists are fighting for peace, for universal security, for conditions in which all men and all peoples will enjoy peace and freedom.

The goal of every socialist country and of the socialist community as a whole is to assure lasting peace for all peoples.

Socialism does not need war. The historic debate between the old and the new system, between socialism and capitalism, should be settled, not by a world war, but in peaceful competition, in a competition as to which social system achieves the higher level of economy, technology and culture, and provides the people with the best living conditions.

We Communists consider it our sacred duty to do everything in our power to deliver mankind from the horrors of a modern war.

Acting upon the teachings of the great Lenin, all the socialist countries have made the principle of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems the cornerstone of their foreign policy.

In our epoch the peoples and states have but one choice: peaceful coexistence and competition of socialism and capitalism, or nuclear war of extermination. There is no other way.

Where does the threat to world peace come from?

All governments speak of peace. Yet it is not words that count, but deeds.

Today as in the past, it is the reactionary, monopoly and military groups in the imperialist countries that organise and instigate aggressive wars. Peace is menaced by the policy of the governments of the imperialist powers, which, contrary to the

will of their own peoples, impose upon nations a disastrous arms race, fan the cold war against the socialist and other peace-loving countries, and suppress the peoples' aspiration for freedom.

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES!

The peoples welcomed the proposals for universal, complete and controlled disarmament made by the Soviet Union and enthusiastically supported by all the socialist countries. Who opposes the implementation of these proposals? It is the governments of the imperialist countries headed by the United States of America, which, instead of controlled disarmament, propose control over armaments, and try to turn disarmament negotiations into empty talk.

The peoples rejoice that for two years now three great powers have made no tests of nuclear weapons. Who obstructs a new step forward and a decision to ban the deadly tests for all time? It is the governments of the imperialist powers, which constantly declare that they intend to resume atomic weapons tests, and continuously threaten to wreck the test-ban negotiations they were compelled to enter into under the pressure of the peoples.

The peoples do not want foreign military bases to remain in their sovereign territories. They oppose aggressive military pacts, which curtail the independence of their countries and endanger them.

Who wants the policy of aggressive pacts and bases?

It is the governments of the Atlantic bloc countries, which furnish war bases on foreign soil to the West-German militarists and revenge-seekers, put weapons of mass annihilation in their hands and speed up the atomic arming of NATO troops.

It is the ruling circles of the United States of America which have imposed aggressive military pacts upon Japan, Pakistan and other countries in the Middle and Far East, which incite them against the peace-loving countries, which have occupied South Korea and made it their bridgehead and which are reviving Japanese militarism. It is they who are interfering in the internal affairs of Laos and South Vietnam, backing the Dutch imperialists in West Irian, the Belgian imperialists in the Congo, the Portuguese in Goa and other colonialists, preparing an armed intervention against the Cuban revolution, and involving Latin-American countries in military pacts.

It is the United States that has occupied the Chinese island of Taiwan, that keeps on sending military aircraft into the air space of the People's Republic of China, and rejects the latter's legitimate right to have its representatives in the United Nations.

Combat-ready rocket installations, depots stocked with nuclear weapons, airborne H-bomb patrols, combat-ready warships and submarines cruising the seas and oceans, and a web of military bases on foreign soil--such are the present-day practices of imperialism. In such a situation, any country on earth, big or small, may suddenly be enveloped by the flames of a nuclear war.

Imperialism is pushing the world to the brink of war for the sake of the selfish interests of a handful of big monopolies and colonialists.

The enemies of peace spread falsehoods about an alleged threat of "Communist aggression". They need these falsehoods to camouflage their true goals, to paralyse the will of the peoples and justify the arms race.

WORKERS, PEASANTS, INTELLECTUALS!

PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL ALL OVER THE WORLD!

There is no task more pressing for mankind today than the struggle against the menace of a nuclear-missile war, for general and complete disarmament, for the maintenance of peace. There is no duty more lofty today than participation in that struggle.

Is lasting world peace possible?

We Communists reply:

War is not inevitable, war can be prevented, peace can be preserved and made secure.

This conviction of ours is prompted not only by our will for peace and hatred of the warmongers. The possibility of averting war follows from the actual facts of the new world situation.

The world socialist system is becoming an increasingly decisive factor of our time. Embracing more than one-third of mankind, the socialist system with the Soviet Union as its main force uses its steadily growing economic, scientific and technical might to curb the actions of imperialism and handcuff the advocates of military gambles.

The international working-class movement, which holds high the banner of struggle for peace, heightens the vigilance of the peoples and inspires them actively to combat the aggressive policies of the imperialists.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, many millions strong, who have won their freedom and political independence, and peoples fighting for national emancipation, are becoming increasingly active champions of peace and natural allies of the peace policy of the socialist countries.

The neutral countries, which disagree with the aggressive policy of the imperialists, work for peace and peaceful co-existence.

The World Peace Movement now numbers many millions of people. In every country, the members of that movement strive to safeguard their homeland from a new military conflagration.

By rallying to a resolute struggle, all these forces of peace can foil the criminal plans of war, safeguard peace and reinforce international friendship.

Peace does not come of itself. It can be defended and consolidated only through joint struggle by all the forces of peace.

We Communists appeal to all working people, to the peoples of all continents:

Fight for an easing of international tension and for peaceful coexistence, against cold war, against the arms race! If used for peaceful purposes, the vast resources squandered on armaments would make it possible to improve the condition of the people, to reduce unemployment, to raise wages and living standards, to expand housing construction and to enhance social insurance.

Prevent the further stockpiling of nuclear weapons and the arming of the German and Japanese militarists with weapons of mass annihilation!

Demand the conclusion of a peace treaty with the two German states and the conversion of West Berlin into a demilitarised free city!

Combat attempts by the governments of the imperialist powers to involve new countries in the cold war, to draw them into the orbit of war preparations!

Demand the abolition of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of foreign troops from other countries, and prohibition of the establishment of new bases. Fight for the liberation of your countries from the aggressive military pacts imposed upon them! Work for agreements on nuclear-free zones!

Do not let the U.S. monopolies rob the heroic Cuban people of their freedom by economic blockade or armed intervention!

We Communists, who are fighting for the cause of the working class and the peoples, hold out our hand to the Social-Democrate and members of other parties and organisations fighting for peace, to all members of trade unions, to all patriots: Work in concert with us in defence of peace, for disarmament. Let us achieve concerted action!

Let us build up a joint front to combat imperialist preparations for a new war!

Let us jointly defend democratic rights and freedoms and

fight against the sinister forces of reaction and fascism, against racism and chauvinism, against monopoly domination, against the militarisation of economy and political life.

The struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence weakens the forces striving for war and multiplies the forces of peace.

Africa, whose peoples have suffered most from the scourge of colonial slavery and brutal exploitation, is awakening to a new life. As they establish their independent states, the peoples of Africa emerge in the arena of history as a young, increasingly independent and peace-loving force.

But colonialism, doomed as it is by history, has not yet been completely destroyed.

Brute force and terrorism bar the road to freedom for the peoples of East Africa in the British and Portuguese colonies. A cruel racist regime reigns in the Union of South Africa. For more than six years the gallant people of Algeria have been fighting for the right to national independence, shedding their blood in a war forced upon them by the French colonialists, who are supported by their Atlantic accomplices. In the Congo, the imperialists use all kinds of underhand methods and bribery in an effort to overthrow the lawful government and transfer power to their obedient puppets.

The peoples who have won the right to independent statehood continue to wage a strenuous struggle against colonialism in its new forms, against the U.S. and West-German colonialists, and against their old British, French and other oppressors, who seek at all costs to retain control of the natural resources, mines and plantations of the newly-free countries, to prevent their industrial development and to saddle them with corrupt and reactionary governments.

Brothers in countries which have freed themselves from colonialism and in countries which are fighting for their liberation!

The final hour of colonialism is striking!

We Communists are with you! The mighty camp of socialist countries is with you!

Together with you, we insist on the immediate and unqualified recognition of the right of all peoples to an independent existence.

May the riches of your countries and the efforts of the working people serve the good of your peoples alone!

Your struggle for full sovereignty and economic independence, for your freedom, serves the sacred cause of peace!

We, representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties,
call

on all men, women and young people;

on people of all trades and all walks of life;

on all people, irrespective
of political or religious creed,
of nationality or race;

on all who love their country
and hate war.

Demand the immediate prohibi-
tion of the testing, manufacture
and use of nuclear weapons and
all other weapons of mass
annihilation.

Insist on the immediate
conclusion of a treaty on general,
complete and controlled disarma-
ment.

May modern science and technology no longer serve the
manufacture of weapons of death and destruction! May they serve
the good of people and the progress of mankind!

May friendly co-operation and extensive commercial and
cultural exchanges between all countries triumph over war
alignments!

In our epoch

THE PEACE FORCES ARE SUPERIOR
TO THE FORCES OF WAR!

The peoples will achieve the lofty and cherished goal of
safeguarding peace if they pool their efforts and fight
resolutely and actively for peace and friendship among nations.
Communists will devote all their energies to this cause.

PEACE WILL TRIUMPH OVER WAR!

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 22, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
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 Tamm _____
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 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

At approximately 9:20 a.m. on December 22, 1960, I talked with SAC Gale of our Chicago Office concerning the captioned matter.

I told Mr. Gale we had received from the field a ten page document entitled "Appeal to the Peoples of All the World" and that we wanted the Chicago Office to find out from CG 5824-S* what dissemination had been made of this document. I told him it was necessary for us to have this information in order that we would know how to govern our dissemination of it.

I also pointed out to Mr. Gale that we have another document provided by CG 5824-S* captioned "Contents of a Letter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union dated November 5, 1960." I told Mr. Gale that we are not able to determine what dissemination was given to this document by the Russians. I instructed Mr. Gale to obtain answers to the following questions: (1) Did all 81 delegates who attended the conference in Moscow receive copies of this document? (2) Were they allowed to retain it? (3) Was it published in the Russian press? (4) Was it mailed to China by the Soviets? (5) Is it publicly known in Russia or China that this letter is in existence? (6) Who gave it to CG 5824-S* and does he still have the copy? (7) Do we have the complete text of the original letter?

I told Mr. Gale to obtain answers to these questions today if possible and forward them to the Bureau in a coded teletype.

I also told Mr. Gale that in the future when documents obtained from CG 5824-S* in connection with this trip are sent to the Bureau, a full explanation as to their origin, background and extent of their circulation should be furnished to the Bureau at the time the documents are sent in.

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

FJB:ssh

(5) *ssh*

9 DEC 28 1960

59 DEC 30 1960

REC-23

100-428091-1053

5-1



Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO

I told SAC Gale that we would also like to be advised as soon as it is feasible of any personal conversations CG 5824-S* had with Soviet leaders during the two months he was in Russia. I told him we would want to have any unusual or significant information at the earliest possible date.

SAC Gale stated that CG 5824-S* was being interviewed today and that he would attempt to obtain the information the Bureau wants and get it to us by teletype at the earliest date possible. He said this has been an especially trying trip and that the informant is physically exhausted. He said the informant brought back voluminous notes and that the Chicago Office is getting the information from him as rapidly as it is possible to do so with security. He said that he expects to meet CG 5824-S* today and that he will stay on top of the situation personally and that the Bureau will be kept advised on a continuing basis until all information the informant brought back is in the hands of the Bureau.

ACTION:

We will continue to follow this matter closely and make appropriate dissemination of information received in connection with this latest trip by CG 5824-S*.



AIRTEL

REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-102)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-128861)
SUBJECT: CP, USA, FUNDS (RESERVE FUND)
IS - C
(OO: NY)

EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED WITH RESPECT TO DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION HEREIN SINCE SAID INFORMATION, BY ITS NATURE, TENDS TO IDENTIFY CG 5824-S, A VALUABLE INFORMANT, AS THE SOURCE THEREOF.

On 12/18/60, CG 5824-S advised SAS JOHN E. KEATING and RICHARD HANSEN that during the week of December 11th, 1960, he spent an evening at the home of ALFRED K. STERN and the latter's wife, MARTHA DODD STERN, in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

- 5 - BUREAU (100-3-102)(RM)
(1 - 100-428091)(SOLO)
(1 - 100-) (ALFRED K. STERN)
2 - CHICAGO (100-34108)(CP, USA, Funds (Reserve Fund)(RM)
(1 - 134-46 Sub B)(SOLO)
1 - NY 66-6989 (41)
1 - NY 100-134637 Sub A (41)
1 - NY 100-65568 (ALFRED K. STERN)(331)
1 - NY 100-65569 (MARTHA DODD STERN)(331)
1 - NY 65-17696 (TRACING OF SOVIET MONEY, etc.)(34)
1 - NY 100-128861 (415)
ACB:JEK:mfd (41)
(16)

100-428091-11-
NOT RECORDED
201 DEC 29 1960

62 JAN 4 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-102-334

AIRTEL TO BUREAU
NY 100-128861

b6
b7c

STERN promised CG 5824-S to donate \$6,000.00 per year to the CP, USA. In furtherance of his promise, and as a result of arrangements made by the Czechoslovakian CP, STERN withdrew from his bank \$6,000.00 in USA \$100 and \$50 bills, which he gave to the informant for transmittal to the CP, USA.

On 12/19/60, CG 5824-S gave the aforesaid \$6,000 to NY 694-S, who delivered it to SA [redacted] for processing by the NYO.

The aforementioned \$6,000 in \$100 and \$50 bills will be checked against lists of currency issued to Soviet establishments in NYC and Washington, D.C. In the event any positive identification of this money is made, the Bureau will be advised.

In September, 1957, ALFRED K. STERN was indicted in the Southern District of New York for conspiracy to commit espionage. He resided in Mexico between 1953 and 1957. In July, 1957, he fled, and he has been residing in Prague and in Moscow since then.

In view of the nature of the above information, a letterhead memorandum is not being submitted.



DECODED COPY
☒ **Radio**☐ **Teletype**

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| Tolson | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Parsons | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| Callahan | _____ |
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| Trotter | _____ |
| W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Ingram | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

7
URGENT 12-22-60

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, CHICAGO 221938

0 SOLO; IS-C. REBUAIRTEL DECEMBER 20 LAST AND BUREAU CALL TODAY. THE "STATEMENT OF THE MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES" WAS RELEASED TO THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON DECEMBER 6 LAST. THE "APPEAL TO THE PEOPLES OF ALL THE WORLD" WAS RELEASED TO THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON DECEMBER 11 LAST. COPIES OF THESE DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU BY NEW YORK AIRTELS DECEMBER 18 LAST WERE THE OFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS ISSUED BY THE MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES. GUS HALL TOLD SOURCE THAT "NEW YORK TIMES" TRANSLATION IS NOT COMPLETELY ACCURATE AND WILL NOT BE USED BY CPUSA. RECOMMENDATION FOR SECRET CLASSIFICATION WAS MADE SINCE THEY ARE ONLY KNOWN OFFICIAL ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY. SINCE THEY ARE TRANSLATIONS OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, BUREAU MAY DECLASSIFY THEM IF DISSEMINATED. THE CCCPSU LETTER TO THE CCCPC DATED NOVEMBER 5 LAST IS, IN THE OPINION OF CG 5824-S*, AN EXCLUSIVE SECRET DOCUMENT WHICH WILL NOT BE DISTRIBUTED. MOST, IF NOT ALL, OF THE DELEGATIONS FROM THE 81 COMMUNIST PARTIES IN ATTENDANCE AT THE MOSCOW MEETING WERE GIVEN A COPY OF THE LETTER TO READ. NO DELEGATION WAS PERMITTED TO KEEP A COPY. CG 5824-S* RECEIVED THE COPY FOR THE CPUSA DELEGATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT OF THE MEETING THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CCCPSU. AS REFLECTED IN THE LETTERHEAD

DO NOT WRITE
REC-46100-428091-1054
9 DEC 28 1960
5

61 JUN 12 1961

55 JAN 4 1961

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECODED COPY

☒ XXX

Radio

☐

Teletype

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

PAGE TWO FROM CHICAGO 221938

MEMORANDUM DATED DECEMBER 20 LAST, CG 5824-S* FURNISHED "ALMOST" THE COMPLETE TEXT OF THIS LETTER. INFORMANT COPIED THE TEXT IN LONGHAND AFTER MIDNIGHT EACH NIGHT AND OMITTED ONLY WHAT HE DEEMED WAS NOT ESSENTIAL OR LONG QUOTATIONS FROM LENIN OR OTHER DOCUMENTS. HE TRANSPORTED THE NOTES TO THE UNITED STATES IN A HIDDEN POCKET OF HIS TROUSERS. THE LETTER WAS NOT PUBLISHED IN THE RUSSIAN OR ANY OTHER PRESS. IT WAS AVAILABLE TO THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO READ. INFORMANT DOES NOT KNOW IF A COPY WAS MAILED TO MAO TSE TUNG BUT ASSUMES THAT MAO TSE TUNG IS AWARE OF ITS CONTENTS. THE LETTER IS NOT PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE. ITS EXISTENCE IS SUPPOSED TO BE KNOWN ONLY TO THE TOP LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES, WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE MEETING IN MOSCOW. IN REGARD TO THE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM DATED DECEMBER 21 LAST AND CONTAINING A LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES AT THE OCTOBER MEETING IN MOSCOW, CG 5824-S* ADVISED THAT IN HIS OPINION THIS LIST IS SECRET AND VERY EXCLUSIVE. CG 5824-S* HAS VOLUMINOUS NOTES COVERING FORMAL AND PRIVATE MEETINGS EXTENDING OVER A TWO AND ONE HALF MONTH PERIOD. EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO OBTAIN THIS MATERIAL AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE, TAKING THE PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS OF THE INFORMANT AND SECURITY MEASURES INTO CONSIDERATION. CG 5824-S* ADVISED HE SUFFERED A SLIGHT HEART ATTACK IN RUSSIA. HE LOST PART OF A FINGER IN AN ACCIDENT IN MOSCOW AND FEARS THAT IT IS INFECTED. HE HAS BEEN SUFFERING FROM A VERY HEAVY COLD. HE IS CONCERNED ABOUT NY 694-S*, WHO WAS SPITTING BLOOD AND ORDERED TO BED BY HIS PHYSICIAN ON DECEMBER 21 LAST.

RECEIVED: 4:06 PM RADIO 5:24 PM CODING UNIT HL

~~CG 5824-S*~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FBI

Date: 12/18/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. C. L. ... | _____ |
| Mr. D. ... | _____ |
| Mr. Malone | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Ingram | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau, five copies and to the Chicago Division one copy of a letterhead memorandum containing the complete text of the statement issued on December 6, 1960, at the conclusion of the meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow, Russia.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" and "Washington, D.C." is indicated as the place where it was issued in compliance with instructions contained in Bureau letter, dated November 12, 1960.

CG 5824-S* furnished the information and the document to SAS JOHN E. KEATING and RICHARD W. HANSEN on December 17, 1960.

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (Encls. 5) (RM) (RRQ)
1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B) (Encls. 1) (AMRM) (RRR) as provided in English by
1 - New York (100-134637)

JEK:gmm
(6)

E.C. Wick

JUN 12 1961

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

3 destroyed and sent with "NY Times" Text of 12/7/60 P. 1
100-428091-1855
E DEC 19 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-29-2011

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

December 23, 1960

BY LIAISON

[Solo]

Honorable Gordon Gray
Special Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Gordon Gray
12-29-60
Gordon & Chang / USDP / my BAW / Jan
3/4/86

My dear Mr. Gray:

I believe you will be interested in the following information concerning the ideological dispute between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). This information, supplied by an extremely sensitive source which has furnished reliable information in the past, was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA. (U)

My letter of August 5, 1960, furnished you with information concerning the deep-seated dispute between the CPC and the CPSU which erupted at the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party held in June, 1960, in Bucharest, Rumania, and the Conference of Communist Parties which immediately followed. The Central Committee of the CPSU issued at that time a letter dated June 21, 1960, concerning this matter. The CPC is known to have set out their position in this ideological dispute in a letter dated September 10, 1960, directed to the CPSU. (U)

Our source has advised that the CPSU in a letter dated November 5, 1960, issued a stern condemnation of the CPC in answer to the CPC letter of September 10, 1960. The Russian letter was made available to the delegations present at the meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow, Russia, from the first week in November to the first week in December, 1960. (U)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

W.L. ssh

100-428091

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL
12-23-60

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

REC-98

~~TOP SECRET~~

(U)

REC'D-READING ROOM

Dec 23 4 10 PM '60

100-428091-1056

13 136 24

5-3

~~TOP SECRET~~

(U)

Honorable Gordon Gray

The essence of this Russian document is that China is warned they bear full responsibility for undermining the unity of world communism in the face of their worst enemy, the United States of America. Peaceful coexistence is defined to China as being against both local wars and a world war; however, revolutionary wars of liberation are held by Russia to be permissible and inevitable. To prevent war, Russia relies on the political economy and military might of the Soviet Union along with its socialist camp and on the increasing urge for peace as shown by hundreds of millions of people in the capitalist countries. The CPC is accused of not understanding that the Russian demand for disarmament along with the demand to liquidate the colonial system and to dismantle war bases on foreign territories weakens the oppressor. ~~S~~ (U)

This document also outlines in considerable detail the economic assistance given to China. Russia denies that assistance is used as a means of exerting pressure. Soviet technicians were withdrawn from China because the Chinese attempted to foist their views upon them, because unfriendly acts were committed against the specialists and because some of their proposals were ignored. Russia charges that the Chinese also ignored technical advice which resulted in the wreckage of machinery and equipment. ~~S~~ (U)

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis. ~~U~~

This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government. ~~I~~ am also furnishing complete details of the Russian document to appropriate Government intelligence agencies. ~~S~~ (U)

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons would jeopardize our highly placed informant, CG 5824-S* and would result in causing considerable grave danger to our national defense. Information contained in NYairtel dated 12-20-60 entitled "Solo, IS-C." ~~S~~ (U) See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 12-23-60 captioned "Solo, IS-C." JWL:had.

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

~~S~~ (U)

UNITED STATES

MENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-30-2011

TO: *7/16/61* DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

DATE: 12/28/60

SUBJECT: *SOLO*
IS-C

ReBulet 12/21/60, requesting an additional copy of the Communist text book "Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism" and Chicago letter 12/23/60, advising that only two copies of the book had been received by the Chicago Office and that one of these had been furnished to the Bureau and that it was necessary for CG 5824-S* to retain the other copy in his possession.

On December 27, 1960, there was received in a blind post office box of the Chicago Office, a third copy of this text book. This third copy is being enclosed herewith to the Bureau.

The Bureau may retain this copy as well as the copy forwarded to the Bureau with Chicago letter dated December 9, 1960.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:jem
(3)

*Ind. retained in office of
Section Chief - Internal
Security Section, just*

ENCLOSURE

REC-36

100-428091-1057

1-3-61
DEC 29 1960

EX-113

52 JAN 5 1961
94

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The motion proposing this statement dealing with the issue of peace was made jointly by the Communist Party of Great Britain (CP, GB) and the Communist Party of the United States of America (CP, USA), and it received strong support from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CP, SU). The draft of this statement was referred to at the meeting of the Editorial Committee as the Flynn-Matthews Draft. Flynn refers to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Vice Chairman of the CP, USA and a representative of the CP, USA on the Editorial Committee. Matthews refers to George Matthews, Editor-In-Chief of the London "Daily Worker" and a member of the National Executive Committee of the CP, GB.

The CP, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)
DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-30-2011

1-Mr. Parsons
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Liaison 1-Mr. LaPrade

BY LIAISON

100-3-81

Date: December 27, 1960
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There is enclosed for your information a copy of the contents of a letter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union dated November 5, 1960. This information, supplied by an extremely sensitive source which has furnished reliable information in the past, was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

My letter of August 10, 1960, furnished you with information concerning the deep-seated dispute between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) which erupted at the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party held in June, 1960, in Bucharest, Rumania, and the Conference of Communist Parties which immediately followed. The Central Committee of the CPSU issued at that time a letter dated June 21, 1960, concerning this matter. The CPC is known to have set out their position in this ideological dispute in a letter dated September 10, 1960, directed to the CPSU.

The enclosed letter was made available to the delegations present at the meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow, Russia, from the first week in November to the first week in December, 1960. This letter is an answer to the CPC letter of September 10, 1960.

100-428091 (SOLO)

JWL:mar:blw
(13)

62 JAN 5 1961

100-428091-
NOT RECORDED

199 DEC 29 1960

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

(U)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3-41-9430

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Office of Security
Department of State

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication and the enclosure be afforded careful security and their use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

- 1 - Director (Enclosure) BY LIAISON
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans
- 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence (Enclosure) BY LIAISON
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations (Enclosure) BY LIAISON
Air Force
Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division
- 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Enclosure) BY LIAISON
Department of the Army
Attention: Chief, Security Division

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant, CG 5824-S* with resultant grave danger to our national defense.

See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 12-23-60 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C" JWL:had.

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ahb*

DATE: December 21, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Kamp ✓

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Tolson | _____ |
| Mohr | _____ |
| Parsons | _____ |
| Belmont | _____ |
| Callahan | _____ |
| DeLoach | _____ |
| Malone | _____ |
| McGuire | _____ |
| Rosen | _____ |
| Tamm | _____ |
| Trotter | _____ |
| W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Ingram | _____ |
| Gandy | _____ |

CG 5824-S*, who returned on 12-17-60 from the eighth Solo mission, has furnished an analysis of the Moscow Conference:

Purpose of Moscow Conference

The two-month Moscow debate was on the theoretical propositions resulting from the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU): that there is no fatal inevitability of war; and that revolutions do not always have to use force or violence as peaceful revolutions become more possible as socialism advances.

Support of the Communist Party of China

The Communist Party of China (CPC) was surprised at the lack of support for its viewpoints. Only Albania gave the CPC solid support at all times. An agreement between the CPSU and the CPC was not forthcoming until two or three days before the conclusion of the meeting in Moscow.

Concessions to the CPC

Ideological concessions were made to the CPC in order to present to the world a show of unity. In preparing the Moscow Manifesto the following concessions were made to the CPC: (1) cutting down the section dealing with Stalin's cult of personality, (2) leaving out the statement that the 21st Congress of the CPSU had world-wide significance, (3) sharpening the attack on Yugoslav revisionists, (4) omitting a definition of "national communism" which was intended for Yugoslavia but actually aimed at China, (5) eliminating any condemnation of factionalism, (6) a toning down of emphasis on dogmatism and sectarianism, and (7) sharpening of language of the document by use of the term "United States imperialism."

100-428091

57 JAN 5 1961

- 1 - Mr. Parsons *29*
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

JWL:kmo (7)

SENT DIRECTOR
12-21-60

REC-86

EX-113

100-428091-1058
4 DEC 30 1960

INT. SEC.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Future Effect of the Manifesto

China U.S.S.R.
Chinese C.P.

X Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the CPC, told Mikhail Suslov, member of the Presidium of the CPSU, that the CPC cannot make a sudden shift in its line and may take three to four months or longer to bring about a change of attitude by members of the CPC toward the CPSU. The opinion of leading Communist Party (CP) delegates in Moscow was that the Chinese will demand material concessions from the Russians in the future and future events in Asia and Africa may strengthen the Chinese position. The Russians apparently entertain considerable doubt about future intentions of the CPC. Most world CP leaders agree the Sino-Soviet dispute can be resolved only on a state-to-state level and that only Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the CPC, can commit China to any agreement.

ACTION:

U.S.S.R.

Soviet Union C.P.

Detailed information has been disseminated to the Department of State, Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Naval Intelligence, Office of Special Investigations (Air Force), and Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Army).

just

ans

Keyne
12/21

J

DD *ggs*

TOP SECRET
(U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-30-2011

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

December 28, 1960

BY LIAISON

0
5040

Major General James H. Walsh
Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Walsh:

I believe your Department will be interested in the enclosed Photostat of the contents of a letter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) dated November 5, 1960. This information, supplied by an extremely sensitive source which has furnished reliable information in the past, was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

My letter of September 22, 1960, furnished you with information concerning the deep-seated dispute between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the CPSU which erupted at the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party held in June, 1960, in Bucharest, Rumania, and the Conference of Communist Parties which immediately followed. The Central Committee of the CPSU issued at that time a letter dated June 21, 1960, concerning this matter. The CPC is known to have set out its position in this ideological dispute in a letter dated September 10, 1960, directed to the CPSU.

The enclosed letter was made available to the delegations present at the meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow, Russia, from the first week in November to the first week in December, 1960. This letter is an answer to the CPC letter of September 10, 1960.

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

JWL:kmo

FOIA

TOP SECRET

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(U)

REC-43

17 DEC 29 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

(U)

Major General James H. Walsh

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication and the enclosure be afforded careful security and their use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant CG 5824-S* with resultant grave danger to our national defense.

The enclosure was disseminated to Department of State, CIA, ONI, OSI and ACSI on 12-27-60. Additional dissemination to Air Force intelligence deemed desirable inasmuch as previous document dated 6-21-60 concerning the Sino-Soviet dispute was disseminated to that agency. This document brings up to date the available valuable intelligence data concerning the Sino-Soviet dispute.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

(U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

(U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-30-2011

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. LaPrade

December 23, 1960

BY LIAISON

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I believe you will be interested in the following information concerning the ideological dispute between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). This information, supplied by an extremely sensitive source which has furnished reliable information in the past, was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

My letter of August 5, 1960, furnished you with information concerning the deep-seated dispute between the CPC and the CPSU which erupted at the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party held in June, 1960, in Bucharest, Rumania, and the Conference of Communist Parties which immediately followed. The Central Committee of the CPSU issued at that time a letter dated June 21, 1960, concerning this matter. The CPC is known to have set out their position in this ideological dispute in a letter dated September 10, 1960, directed to the CPSU.

Our source has advised that the CPSU in a letter dated November 5, 1960, issued a stern condemnation of the CPC in answer to the CPC letter of September 10, 1960. The Russian letter was made available to the delegations present at the meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow, Russia, from the first week in November to the first week in December, 1960.

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

100-428091

JWL:ssh "2/1/61"

(7)

14

57 JAN 5 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SENT DIRECTOR
APPROVAL

100-428091-23-60

~~TOP SECRET~~

(U)

b6
b7C

Dec 23 4 10 PM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
B I

5 DEC 28 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Honorable Christian A. Hextor

The essence of this Russian document is that China is warned they bear full responsibility for undermining the unity of world communism in the face of their worst enemy, the United States of America. Peaceful coexistence is defined to China as being against both local wars and a world war; however, revolutionary wars of liberation are held by Russia to be permissible and inevitable. To prevent war, Russia relies on the political economy and military might of the Soviet Union along with its socialist camp and on the increasing urge for peace as shown by hundreds of millions of people in the capitalist countries. The CPC is accused of not understanding that the Russian demand for disarmament along with the demand to liquidate the colonial system and to dismantle war bases on foreign territories weakens the oppressor.

This document also outlines in considerable detail the economic assistance given to China. Russia denies that assistance is used as a means of exerting pressure. Soviet technicians were withdrawn from China because the Chinese attempted to foist their views upon them, because unfriendly acts were committed against the specialists and because some of their proposals were ignored. Russia charges that the Chinese also ignored technical advice which resulted in the wreckage of machinery and equipment.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is being disseminated to other appropriate officials of the Government. I am also furnishing complete details of the Russian document to appropriate Government intelligence agencies.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE ON YELLOW:

(U)

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons would jeopardize our highly placed informant, CG 5824-S* and would result in causing considerable grave danger to our national defense. Information contained in NYairtel dated 12-20-60 entitled "Solo, IS-C." See memo Baumgardner to Belmont dated 12-23-60 captioned "Solo, IS-C," JWL:had.

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 23, 1960

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

At approximately 10:30 a.m., 12-23-60, SAC Gale of the Chicago Office called concerning CG 5824-S.

Mr. Gale said that he talked to the informant personally on 12-22-60. The informant has a badly infected index finger. While he was in Moscow, he caught the finger in a door and the top of the finger was mashed off and the bone badly bruised. The Soviet doctors wanted to put him to sleep in order that an operation could be performed. However, our informant was afraid to take the anesthetic for fear he would talk while he was asleep and make statements which would reveal his association with the FBI. As a result of not receiving proper medical attention, the finger is now badly infected and the informant is under the care of a physician in Chicago. In addition, this injury brought on a mild heart attack while the informant was in Russia.

Mr. Gale stated the physical condition of the informant is slowing down the obtaining of information he has in his possession. He said, however, he is following this matter closely and they will continue to contact the informant as his physical condition permits.

ACTION:

We will follow this matter closely and keep you advised of pertinent developments.

100-428091

1 - Mr. Parsons
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. LaPrade

FJB:skw
 (4)

EX 100

REC 26

100-428091-1061-5

18 DEC 28 1960

50 JAN 4 1961

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: December 23, 1960

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (134-46-Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

4-
Rebulet 12/21/60 concerning the Communist textbook,
"Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism".

The copy of this book previously submitted by the
Chicago Division to the Bureau may be retained by the Bureau.
At the present time CG 5824-S* has one copy of this book in
his possession and it is essential that he retain this copy.

CG 5824-S* has advised that he mailed one other
copy of this book to Chicago. In the event that this third
copy becomes available it will be furnished to the Bureau.
CG 5824-S* advised that to his knowledge there are less than
10 copies of this book in the United States at the present
time.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago
JEK:LMA
(3)

REC-23

EX-152

100-428091-1062
25 DEC 23 1960

FBI

DEC 23 1960

63 JAN 4 1961

F B I

Date: 12/18/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. Parsons | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Malone | _____ |
| Mr. McGuire | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Tamm | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Mr. W.C. Sullivan | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Mr. Ingram | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C

The following is a summary of information furnished by CG 5824-S* to SAS JOHN E. KEATING and RICHARD W. HANSEN on 12/17/60. This summary is being furnished to show the scope of the recent SOLO trip:

CG 5824-S* participated in two four-week meetings which dealt with the ideological dispute between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. CG 5824-S* also participated in a five-day conference of Latin American Communist Parties. In addition, there were caucuses with leaders of various Communist Parties. As a result of all of these meetings CG 5824-S* has voluminous detailed notes which he estimates will take days, if not weeks, to completely exhaust. It will be necessary to start with the four-week meeting of the Editorial Committee and go through the four weeks which lead to the signing of the Declaration or Statement of the meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties in order to adequately present what transpired in Moscow in chronological order during the past 2½ months.

- 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM) REC-23
 1 - Chicago (134-46 sub B) (AMRM)
 1 - NY 100-134637

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15 DEC 19 1960

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Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

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CG 5824-S* has translated from the Russian a list which contains the names of most of the delegates to both of the four-week meetings. Except for some participation by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, CG 5824-S* was the only CPUSA representative at the four-week meeting of the Editorial Committee.

CG 5824-S* made extensive handwritten notes from a 121-page letter from the Central Committee of the CPSU and dated 11/5/60. According to CG 5824-S* this letter presents practically the entire story of the dispute between the CP of China and CPSU. CG 5824-S* also has copies of the documents issued as a result of the meetings in Moscow. These documents have been Photostated and are being transmitted to the Bureau by separate communications.

CG 5824-S* has been invited to attend the 22nd Congress of the CPSU to be held in June and July, 1961.

Observations and Comments on the
Ideological Dispute Between the
CPSU and the CP of China

Only two or three days before the conclusion of the second four-week meeting in Moscow it appeared that the CPSU and the CP of China would not reach any agreement. The CP of China was surprised by the fact that it received little support for its viewpoint. Only the Communist Party of Albania gave the CP of China solid support at all times. Not one Communist Party in the Western Hemisphere or in Africa supported the viewpoint of the Communist Party of China. The Communist Party of China received support from the CPs of Thailand and Malaya on the need for militant or non-peaceful revolutions. The Communist Parties of North Korea, Japan, Viet Nam and Australia supported the Communist Party of China to the extent that they argued for softer language in certain sections of the Declaration or Statement of the meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers Parties. The Communist Parties of India and Ceylon supported the viewpoint of the CPSU.

NY 100-134637

Agreement was finally reached by giving concessions to the CP of China. Not to have given concessions would have meant an irrevocable split between the CP of China and the CPSU. The position of the CP of China was that there has been a vacuum since the death of V. I. LENIN. The CP of China wanted to revive Stalinism as a step toward making MAO TSE TUNG the leader of international Communism. The Chinese have a long-term perspective and will try to win the CPs in the international Communist movement to their side with MAO TSE TUNG as the leader. The Chinese are tough negotiators and wear everyone down in the debates. They may wear everyone down in the future but at these two meetings, each of four weeks duration, they were shocked because they did not get more support for their viewpoints. On the other hand, the CPSU now realizes that it has to pay more attention to the fraternal Communist Parties and have better relationships with them.

Ideological concessions were made to the Communist Party of China in order to present to the world a show of unity and to provide a truce with the aim of ironing out the remaining differences in the future in one form or another.

Ideological concessions made to the CP of China were:

- 1) Cutting down the section of the Declaration or Statement which dealt with STALIN's cult of ^{the} personality.
- 2) Leaving out a statement to the effect that the 21st Congress of the CPSU had world-wide significance.
- 3) Minimizing the main theoretical propositions resulting from the 20th Congress of the CPSU. These propositions were:
 - a) That there is no fatal inevitability of war and
 - b) that revolutions do not always have to use force and violence; that peaceful revolutions become more and more possible as socialism advances in the world.

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4) Sharpening the attack on the Yugoslav revolutionists. In this regard the CPSU and CPs in Western Europe wanted to compromise their differences with the League of Yugoslav Communists but the CP of China would not agree to this.

5) Omitting from the Statement or Declaration a definition of national Communism. The definition was intended to apply to the situation in Yugoslavia. The representatives of the CP of China stated that the term, national Communism, was created by the bourgeoisie and it is really aimed at the CP of China. The CP of China was willing to have the Declaration deal with bourgeois nationalism but not with national Communism.

6) A change in regard to the question of factionalism and groupings in the international Communist movement. The original draft of the Declaration cited the need for strict adherence to international decisions arrived at in conferences of the international Communist movement. In the final Statement there is no condemnation of factionalism and in its stead there is an appeal for unity in the international Communist movement.

7) In the section dealing with revisionism and the right danger and with dogmatism and sectarianism, there was some toning down of the emphasis on dogmatism and sectarianism.

8) In various parts of the Declaration there was a sharpening of the language. The term, United States imperialism, was added in several places as a result of Chinese pressure.

CG 5824-S* advised that TENG Hsiao ping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, was the main spokesman for the CP of China at the two four-week meetings in Moscow.

LIU Shao chi, Chairman of the Chinese Peoples Republic, did not speak at the meeting of the Communist and Workers Parties held in November and December.

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TENG Hsiao ping told MIKHAIL SUSLOV, member of the Presidium of the CPSU, that the CP of China cannot make a sudden shift in its line. It may take the CP of China three to four months to make changes for ideological clarity.

In the opinion of CG 5824-S* and others who attended the meetings in Moscow, the Chinese will, in the future, demand more material concessions from the Russians. The unknown factor at this time is the reaction of MAO Tse tung to the Statement issued in Moscow at the conclusion of the meeting. The Chinese gloat over every setback to Soviet foreign policy. Future events in Asia and Africa may strengthen the hand of the Chinese in their dealings with the Russians. The Russians will wait to see what the Chinese do and in the meantime will emphasize the need for unity in the international Communist movement.

A letterhead memorandum will be prepared dealing with the overall observations and analysis of CG 5824-S* concerning the ideological differences between the CPSU and the CP of China.

CG 5824-S* also advised that the leadership of the CPSU is placing emphasis on the need for foreign aid and also on the need to conserve foreign currency.

Provided that a briefing of GUS HALL can be accomplished in the near future, CG 5824-S* plans to return to Chicago on Tuesday or Wednesday, 12/20 or 21, and the interviews with him will continue.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-30-2011

FBI

Date: 12/28/60

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via **AIRTEL** _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS-C

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau 7 copies and to the New York Division one copy of a letterhead memorandum concerning a motion made by the CP, USA delegation for the adoption of the Draft Declaration to be considered by the 11/60 meeting of the Communist Parties and Workers' Parties in Moscow, Russia.

The information in the letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* to SAs JOHN E. KEATING and RICHARD W. HANSEN on 12/27/60.

The letterhead memorandum has been classified "secret" and reflects "Washington, D.C." as the place where prepared in accordance with Instructions set forth in Bulet dated 11/2/60. Also, only CG 5824-S* and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN were members of the CP, USA delegation on the Editorial Commission although the fact that the motion made by the CP, USA delegation was subsequently reported to the members of the CP, USA delegation to the November meeting.

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- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (AM) (RM) (RRR)
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 - 1 - Chicago
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GALE Not to be disseminated
Adds nothing for outside
agencies, additional chance

REC-91

7 JAN 5 1961

61 JAN 9 1961

Approved: *James H. Gale*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File 100-428091

Washington, D. C.
December 28, 1960.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA).
DELEGATION MADE THE MOTION FOR THE
ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT DECLARATION
TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE NOVEMBER,
1960 MEETING OF COMMUNIST PARTIES
AND WORKERS' PARTIES IN MOSCOW, RUSSIA.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has furnished the following information.

From September 30, 1960, to October 30, 1960, representatives of twenty six Communist Parties and Workers' Parties met in Moscow, Russia as a Commission to prepare a document for the November meeting of Communist Parties and Workers' Parties in Moscow, Russia. This Commission, also known as the Editorial Commission, spent four weeks preparing a Draft Declaration to be considered by the November, 1960 meeting of Communist Parties and Workers' Parties in Moscow, Russia.

Toward the end of the four weeks, Mikhail Suslov, member of the Presidium and a Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CCPSU) and Permanent Chairman of the Plenary Sessions of the Editorial Commission, sent a message to the delegation representing the CP, USA. The message was delivered orally by Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the CCPSU. The message was that the CP, USA, was being asked by the CPSU to move that the Draft Declaration be endorsed by the Editorial Commission. USSR

Since the request to make this motion was considered a great honor, it was accepted by the CP, USA delegation and the motion was made by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Vice Chairman and member of the National Committee of the CP, USA. USSR

The CP, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-428091-1064
ENCLOSURE

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-30-2011

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. LaPrade

100-428091

Date: December 28, 1960

To: Major General Robert A. Breitwaiser, USAF
Director for Intelligence
The Joint Staff
Room 2E965
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

BY LIAISON

SOLO

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

12/30/60

There is enclosed for your information a Photostat of the contents of a letter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) dated November 5, 1960. This information, supplied by an extremely sensitive source which has furnished reliable information in the past, was obtained as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

This information relates to the deep-seated dispute between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the CPSU which erupted at the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party held in June, 1960, in Bucharest, Rumania, and the Conference of Communist Parties which immediately followed. The Central Committee of the CPSU issued at that time a letter dated June 21, 1960, concerning this matter. The CPC is known to have set out its position in this ideological dispute in a letter dated September 10, 1960, directed to the CPSU.

The enclosed letter was made available to the delegations present at the meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow, Russia, from the first week in November to the first week in December, 1960. This letter is an answer to the CPC letter of September 10, 1960.

Dec 28 5 12 PM '60

READING ROOM

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

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100-428091

12 JAN 4 1961

- Tolson _____
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- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
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- Rosen _____
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- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

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JAN 9 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Major General Robert A. Breitweiser, USAF

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, it is requested that the contents of this communication and the enclosure be afforded careful security and their use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

This letter and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~" because disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons may tend to identify our highly placed informant CG 5824-S* with resultant grave danger to our national defense.

The enclosure was disseminated to Department of State, CIA, ONI, OSI and ACSI on 12-27-60. It was disseminated to Major General James H. Walsh, Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force, on 12-28-60. Additional dissemination to the Joint Chiefs of Staff is deemed desirable in order that the Joint Chiefs of Staff will have full advantage of this valuable intelligence data.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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